The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 332 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED ..... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED..... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1860

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Engagement for Twelve Nights only of Madame CELESTE, And the principal Members of the Company of the Theatre Royal, Lyceum, London.

On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MAY 28, 1860, To commence with (as originally acted at the Theatre Royal, Lyceum), a New Historical Drama, adapted by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled

A TALE OF TWO CITIES,
FROM THE STORY BY CHARLES DICKENS, ESQ.

Colette Dubois .. .. Madame Celeste.
Therese Defarge .. .. Madame Celeste.

To conclude with (First Time), an Original Extravaganza founded on the Popular German Fairy Tale, by the Brothers Grimm, entitled KING THRUSHBEARD; OR, THE LITTLE PET, AND THE GREAT PASSION,

The whole produced under the direction of MADAME CELESTE.

King Paterfamilias, ... Mr. Lyon.
King Thrushbeard, ... Mr. John Rouse.
Princess Imperious, ... Miss Kate Saville
Mr. Hazels begs to acquaint the patrons of the Theatre Royal, that notwithstanding the very serious responsibility attending the present engagement, there will be

NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES!!!

Box Office open from 11 till 4 o'clock, where places may be secured. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Private Boxes, £1 1s., £1 10s., and £2. Stage Boxes, 5s.; Second Circle, 2s. Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.; Second Price—2s.; Second Circle, 1s. 6d. No Second Price to Pit or Gallleries. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted. No money returned. Pass-out Checks not transferable. Children in the arms not admitted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

Last Six Nights of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,
On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MAY 28th,
The Performances will commence with (First Time in Dublin), Stirling Coyne's Celebrated Drama, in Four Acts, entitled

FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS.

Tom Trumper .. .. .. Mr. E. D. Lyons
Gabriel Pumnyprot .. .. .. Mr. W. Ellerton.
Marian .. .. .. Miss Fanny Parker
To be followed by Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled
MAGIC TOYS.
Valentine .. .. .. Miss Lydia Thompson
After which the Laughable Farce (by Desire), Stirling Coyne's Celebrated Drama, in Four Acts, entitled
WANTED 1,000 YOUNG MILLINERS.
Joe Baggs .. .. .. Mr. Bruce Norton.
Tom Tipton (a Medical Student at Guy's) .. .. Mr. W. Ellerton.
To conclude with a Melo-Drama, (in Two Acts), entitled
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.
Jack Robinson (a shipwrecked sailor) .. .. Mr. James De H.
Jose Rimiero (Captain of a Spanish ship) .. .. Mr. Vincent.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

EVENING READINGS.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.

MADAME ERNSTINA,
From London and Edinburgh,
Announces to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of Dublin that she will give the first of a series

On THURSDAY Next, at 8 p.m.

Subject:—"THE BEAUTIFUL AND CLASSICAL PLAY OF THE LADY OF LYONS.

By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P.

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

Reserved Tickets, 2s. 6d. each; Family Ticket, admitting five, 10s.; Unreserved, 1s.

To be had of Messrs. Moses, and Mr. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Herbert, Bookseller, Grafton-street; Curry, Sackville-street.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

THIS EVENING.

A full Band Rehearsal will take place This Day, at 2 o'clock precisely, when the punctual attendance of the performers is particularly requested.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

The Members are informed that the LAST GRAND CONCERT for the season will take place on This (MONDAY) EVENING, 28th MAY, at Eight o'clock.

The Programme will include:

Sinfonia in C Minor, Kalliwoda; Overture, "Euryanthe," Weber. Overture, "Zampa," Herold, Concerto, Pianoforte, Mendelssohn, in G; Fantasia, Pianoforte,

ARTISTES:

Mr. SIMS REEVES,
Mrs. SIMS REEVES,
Mr. RICHARD SMITH,
Herr LUBECK.

(By order)
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

ROUND-ROOM ROTUNDO.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,
TO-NIGHT,
WHIT MONDAY,
POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE BUT FOUR IN THIS CITY.

REMEMBER!
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
OF THE
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
TO-NIGHT,
AT EIGHT.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS:

Sole Lessee—Mr. T. Kirby. Director—Mr. J. Cloaston Foster. Whit-Monday, and Every Evening during the Week, open with the entirely New and Talented Company.

On This Evening (Monday), by kind permission of the Commanding Officer, the Band of the 1st Royal Dragoons will attend, and perform under Mr. Heidleman.

The celebrated Gymnast, Pantechnicist, and Comique, M. Saline, from the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, will appear Every Evening with his Son, in his Wonderful Entertainments, as performed before her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Mr. Robert Fraser, the celebrated descriptive ballo vocalist and mimic, from London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester concerts.

Hartz, the Wizard of the World, who will appear each evening in his Astonishing Performance, which created such a sensation recently at the Crystal Palace.

Mdlle. Martinez, the fascinating Danseuse, from the Royal Opera, and Miss J. Henri, the admired Soprano, from the Nobilities' Concerts London

May-pole Dance on the Lawn, by twenty-six rustics, in picturesque costume.

First Appearance this Season of the City of Dublin Bell-ringers.

Concluding each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of FIREWORKS!

On a novel and splendid scale, under the especial superintendence of Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Band and Orchestra will be numerous and efficient, under the direction of Mr. W. Daly.

The Concert Hall has been splendidly decorated, and the Stage considerably enlarged for the Garrison Amateur Theatricals.

Admission to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Hall—Reserved Seats, Sixpence; Promenade, Free.

Gardens open at Half-past Six. Performances commence at a Quarter past Seven.

The Lessee reserves the right of excluding all questionable characters.

Season Tickets to be had of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Annual AMATEUR CONCERT, in aid of the Funds of the Irish Academy of Music, will take place at the ANTIENT CONCERT HALL, Great Brunswick-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 1st, 1860.

His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT has signified his intention of being present.

The Concert will consist of an Opera Recital of Bellini's "I Puritani," and a Miscellaneous Selection from the works of eminent Composers.

The Committee have much gratification in being permitted to announce that the following Distinguished Amateurs have already kindly consented to take part in the performance:—

I PURITANI.

Elvira, ... Lady De Vere.
Enrichetta .. .. .. Miss Nowlan.
Arturo, ... Mrs. Edward Seale.
Riccardo, ... Mr. Hercules MacDonnell.
Giorgio, ... Mr. John Stanford.
Bruno, ... Mr. Alan Close.

IN THE MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION,

Mrs. J. Stanford, Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Colonel Hume, Mr. J Scott, &c., will assist.

Conductor, ... Mr. Joseph Robinson.

Single Tickets, 5s.; Family ditto (to admit three), One Guinea. Tickets to be purchased at Mr. Prowse's Music Establishment, No. 112, Grafton-street.

The Seats in the Body of the Hall are all numbered and reserved. A Plan of the Hall may be seen at Mr. Prowse's, and places secured according to priority of application. The Seats in the Gallery will not be reserved.

Each Subscriber to the Academy will receive a Free Ticket of admission, on application to the Assistant-Secretary.

(By order)
R. WHEELER, Assistant-Secretary,
18, Stephen's-green North.

A PERMISSIVE MAINE LAW FOR IRELAND.—The Annual Meeting of the Dublin Branch of the United Kingdom Alliance, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, will be held in the

METROPOLITAN HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 31st Instant,
At Half-past Seven o'clock.

Rev. Charles Garrett, of Rochdale, Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, and Revds. Messrs. Dalton, Hall, and Neligan,

are expected to take part in the proceedings.

Admission Free. Tickets for Reserve Seats to be had at the Dublin Office, 12, Eustace-street.

STEREOSCOPIE PICTURES.

STEREOSCOPES,
OPERA, RACE, and REGATTA GLASSES,
at greatly reduced prices,
At 23, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE:
DR. PALMER,
23, MERRION-SQUARE SOUTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, late Surgeon to the Meath Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—8 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.

(Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings, Tuesday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by His Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

LOST, on This Day, between York-street and the Four Courts or Courts and Henrietta-street, the following National BANK NOTES, viz.—£50, £10, £5, and £5. The payment is stopped. Any person bringing same to Messrs. Mollet & Watson, No. 69, York-street (or to T. J. Nolan, Ben Edar, Dalkey), will receive Sixteen Pounds Reward.

May 26th, 1860.

REWARD—DOG LOST.

Strayed from Stephen's-green Yesterday (Sunday), between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, a SMALL BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG, wearing a narrow red leather collar, with buckle and plate, having the owner's name, "Captain Norwood, H.M. 3rd Regiment, Orlando" engraved thereon.—Any person bringing him to No. 8, Kildare-street will be handsomely rewarded.

Public Notices.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of Maria Chinnery, a Lunatic.

PURSUANT to the order, dated the 26th day of December last, I will, on Tuesday, the 12th day of June, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, at my Chambers, Four Courts, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, set up to be Let, the Dwellinghouse and Premises, No. 17, Middle Gardiner-street, in said City, for the term of 21 years.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1860.

W. BROOKE.

For further particulars apply to WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Solicitor for Mr. Henry Baron, the Receiver, No. 17, Inns-quay, Dublin.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NORTH WALES.

Excursion Tickets will be issued at the Company's Office, Kingstown Pier, on and after JUNE 1st, 1860, until further notice, to Bangor and Conway, available for one calendar month.

FARES FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.

From Kingstown Pier	To Bangor. 1st Class	2nd Class.	To Conway. 1st Class	2nd Class.
	18s. 6d.	13s. 0d.	21s. 0d.	17s. 6d.

The Tickets are available by any train or boat, must be shown to the Company's servants on demand, and if transferred will be forfeited.

(By order)

Chester, May, 1860.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

The Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant-Secretary, is authorised by "A Wicklow Curate," who has given this day a donation of £20 to this Society, to state that if ten other donations of £50 each be given to the Society, within three months from this date, he will contribute a like sum.

10, Kildare-street, Office of this Society,

19th April, 1860.

P.S.—It is assumed that any person collecting the sum of £50 within the period specified will be regarded by the "County of Wicklow Curate" as a donor to that amount.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the Debate in the Corrig-avenue Meeting, Kingstown, on Monday Evening, May 28, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject:—"Dr. Cullen's Pastoral for May—What Sin is it to Pray to any Creature?"

Chairman—Mr. M. Tracy.

Roman Catholics are invited.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A Meeting for Prayer will be held, God willing, in the Mission Building, 27, Townsend-street, and Bath-row, off Lake-street, on Monday Evening, May 28, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock. You are invited to come.

ANOTHER PENTECOST.

Quicken, Lord, Thy Church and me,
Send the promis'd Spirit down;
Holy One! Eternal Three!
All Thy former mercies crown:
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
Send another Pentecost!

BANK OF ENGLAND—UNCLAIMED STOCK.

Applications having been made to the Governors of the Bank of England to direct the re-transfer from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt of the sum of £107 7s. 4d., consols 3 per Cent. Annuities hereto ore standing in the names of Lady PAMELA CAMPBELL, of Prescott, Blackrock, Dublin, widow; JULIA ELIZABETH HENRIETTA CAMPBELL, a minor; and which was transferred to the said commissioners, in consequence of the dividends thereon having been unclaimed on and from the 5th of January, 1850.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from this date, the said stock will be transferred, and the dividends thereon paid to the said Lady PAMELA CAMPBELL, who has claimed the same, unless some other claimant shall sooner appear and make out his claim thereto.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

All Candidates seeking for admission into the above Institution must in future be prepared to pass an examination in Dublin, previously to their being received. They will be expected to know the subjects of the first four Classes on the Society's scale of proficiency, and in case of rejection the Committee will not be responsible for any of their expenses.

N.B.—The next Session will commence (D.V.) on the 9th of August next. Applications should be made as soon as possible for the usual form to the Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant-Secretary, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

GREAT CAPPAGH COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Parish of Schull, County of Cork, Ireland.

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 Shares of £1 each; of which 40,000 shares are still unissued.

Five Shillings per share to be paid on application, and seven shillings and sixpence within two months, and seven shillings and sixpence per share within four months after date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Sidney Beisly, Esq., The Cedars, Lawrie-park, Sydenham, S.E.
Thomas Dowling, Esq., Gresham-house, E.C.
George Geach, Esq., Egerton Villas, Canonbury, N.
Horatio Nelson, Esq., 10, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.
Joseph Thompson, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Pattison and Wigg, 16, Clement-lane, E.C.

BANKERS.

London—Messrs. Webb and Geach, 5, Finch-lane, London, E.C.

Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, E.C.
Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place,

SECRETARY—Charles Carter, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICES—London, No. 3, Canon-street, E.C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease and resuming the works of the Great Cappagh Copper Mines, which were suspended under peculiar circumstances, after about £40,000 had been judiciously expended in testing the extensive and rich capabilities of the mine, which were successfully proved.

Upwards of £30,000 of rich ore has been raised from more trial workings, which will save to the Company now resuming the work of this mine several years of time, and a large outlay of capital already expended; so that large and immediate returns can now be made at an inconsiderable expense.

As evidence of the richness of the copper, it may be mentioned that the adjoining copper mine of Ballycummisk is sending ore to market, which, at the tickstings at Swansea, December 9th, 1859, realised £6,269 11s. on 166 tons, being an average of nearly £38 per ton, 15 tons of which gave 24½ per cent. or pure copper.

The nominal capital of the Company is £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each, of which 20,000 shares will be reserved, to be disposed of hereafter as the shareholders may determine; and, when the working of the mines are established, may therefore be cancelled, and thus increase the value of the existing shares by upwards of 30 per cent.

The consideration to be paid for the purchase of the lease and previous outlay is £5,000 in money, and 15,000 paid-up shares. The lease is for 21 years from 29th September, 1856, renewable without fine, for a further period of twenty-one years. Royalty, 1-16th. Rent, £50 per annum.

Prospectuses, with sections and plans, as well as forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the Company, or from the Brokers. The evidences adduced before the House of Lords, on appeal, referred to in the prospectus, may be seen at the offices of the Company.

ONE THOUSAND SHIRTMAKERS WANTED, at the Wholesale Shirt Warehouse, No. 9, Bride-street, Dublin. The Best Sewing Machines Manufactured on sale at £13 10s.—Apply to JOHN CONNOLLY, Manager.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

THE CASE OF PECULIAR AND URGENT DISTRESS, the statement of which has occasionally appeared in *Saunders' News-Letter*, in reference to the blind lady and her son, has been so liberally responded to as to furnish means enough that, with careful and economical management, it is hoped that this poor lady can be supported until her son is able to contribute to her maintenance. This lad is now at a very respectable school, where it is intended that he shall receive sufficient education to fit him for some commercial berth, and the object of this advertisement is to obtain as much as will pay for his education, and perhaps leave a surplus towards a small fee as an apprentice. Any contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. A. R. C. Pollock, Monkstown Asylum, Lesson-street; Rev. G. W. Dalton, 84, Upper Leeson-street; Dr. Gardiner, 17, Upper Leeson-street; and at the Bank of Messrs. Boyle, Lowe, Finn, & Co. Received for educational purposes—Per R. A. M. Pollock, Miss Molony, £1; Mrs. Brunston Smith, £1. Per Dr. Gardiner, Miss Hall, £1; Dr. Hunt, £1; Hon. Mrs. Butler (collection), £1 10s. Also for his mother—Per Henry Finn, Esq., James Ferry, Esq., £1; Per Messrs. Boyle, Lowe, and Finn, A Friend, £1.

Music.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.

M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of

COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c.,

and which they offer for Sale Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.

M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS,
13, WESTLAND-ROW.

PIANOFORTES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE OR HIRE
On most moderate terms.
HARMONIUMS
From Six to Fifty Guineas.
Old Instruments taken in exchange.
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET

Publications.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—

SINGLE COPY.

Unstamped, ... 2½d Stamped, ... 3d

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Year, ...	9s 9d	Year, ...	12s 0d
Half-Year, ...	4s 6d	Half-Year, ...	6s 0d
Quarter, ...	2s 3d	Quarter, ...	3s 0d

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its first publication, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of

THREE-HALFPENCE.

Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.

Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.

As an advertising medium it will offer essential advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday over Eighty Districts in every part of Ireland. The unexampled Sunday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled sale of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be

BLACK GLACE SILKS.
JOSEPH MANNING

Respectfully announces that when in Lyons last month he made some very large purchases in the above. Having now received the second delivery, they will be found fully equal in quality, and as moderate in price, as the first lot, which have given universal satisfaction.
Silk Mercery and Foreign Import Warehouse,
102 AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.
Having now on show a superb Summer
Stock of Plain and Fancy
FRENCH SILKS,
Black Glaces, Drapons, and Gros Royal,
Figures and Crossways,
COLOURED BROCHES and CHENES,
Black, White, and Coloured Moire
Antiques,
Five, Seven, and Nine Flounced Robes,
Small Patterns Silks, Checks
and Stripes,
FRENCH RIBBONS,
Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap,
CHENE and BROCHE,
In all widths,
Lutes in all the New and Fashionable Colours,
MAUVE, ONDINE MAGENTA, LOUISE and ROSE,
De the Velvets and Satins,
FRENCH FLOWERS FRENCH FEATHERS,
French Printed Muslins,
In Five, Seven, and Nine Flounces,
All the New Fabrics for the season.
BAREGE, ANGLAIS, PLAIN and BROCHE
GRENADINE,
Mousseline de Soie,
French Tissues, Chenks, &c.,
In great variety.
These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands, and are of the most fashionable and elegant designs.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET,
42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
92, MOLESWORTH STREET.
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
2, WICKLOW-STREET.
*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

FOREIGN FILLED SHAWLS,
From Seven to Fifteen Guineas.
FINE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
From Fifteen to Fifty Guineas.
An immense choice at
JOSEPH MANNING'S
Foreign Shawl Warehouse,
102 and 103, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces the arrival of his Second Consignment of
SWISS EMBROIDERED LACE, MUSLIN, AND LENO CURTAINS (Duty Free.)
Also some Novelties in Curtain Materials, amongst which will be found the
NEW BELGIAN DIMITES,
particularly suited to country or seaside residences.
Patterns post free on application.
JOHN W. CARROLL,
(formerly Maguire Brothers. W. Fry & Co.)
57, GRAFTON-STREET.
19th May, 1860.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c.,
SINCE THE NEW TARIFF.
P. SHERIDAN, 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET,
Begs to direct attention to his recent purchases for the various departments in his Establishment. He has obtained all the advantages consequent on the markets being open to free competition, the full benefits of which he is determined to give his patrons and the public.
P. S. particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 2s. 1½d. per yard; Union ditto, from 1s. 5d. Also to the reduced price list of Turkey Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c.
Oilcloths, from 18 inches to 24 feet in width;
Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, all kinds;
Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.
P. S. has added a Curtain Department, with its newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.
P. SHERIDAN,
Agent for Ireland for Patent Kamptulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth,
22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
E. RUDDOCK AND SON'S,
18 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 17 to 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servant's and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

"Pretty Tube, of mighty power!
Charmer of the leisure hour!"
SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES.
Are justly Recommended by Smokers.
A SAMPLE FREE for 13 Stamps, at
M. KEVILL'S
WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
N.B.—A Smoking and Neuro Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cheroots.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS
Patronised by the Queen
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller
29, NASSAU-STREET. 29.
By Appointment
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
71, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows,
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS
Electro-plated Cake Baskets, Salvers, Cruet Frames, &c.,
Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders and Fire Irons.
The Newest Patterns in the above Article as will be found at
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Parties furnishing are invited to examine the Stock and Prices of our HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.
Comprising every description of Cooking Utensil,
Britannia Metal, Block Tin, and Painted Dish Covers,
Table Cutlery, Warranted,
Moderator Lamps in China and Bronze,
Paper Mache Tea, Trays, &c.,
Britannia Metal Tea Pots,
Goddard's Patent Open Fires and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges,
Baths in variety, Toilet Ware, &c.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.
*** Always on hand a large variety of Glass and Ormolu Gas Lustres, and every description of Gas Fittings suited to Public Buildings, Shops, Private Residences, &c.
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes.
34, 35, AND 36 CAPEL-STREET.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.
Wanted, Two good Compositors.—Apply at the Irish Times Office.

WANTED, several strong, active Lads, from 14 to 17 years of age, to deliver the Paper in town.—Apply at the Irish Times Office.

WANTED, a Large Screw or Hydraulic Press.—Address "W. F.," Irish Times Office.

MONEY ORDERS.—On the 1st of June next the following changes in the mode of transacting the money order business will take place:—1. Money orders for transmission by the public to the Privy Council-office will be issued at all money order offices, payable to the "Privy Council-office," the name of the payee being no longer required in these cases. 2. Postmasters will arrange the transfer and repayment in the United Kingdom of all orders issued on and after the 1st of June, payable at their offices, with the exception of those issued from the chief office, London, to "the Privy Council office," and from the chief office, Dublin, to "the Board of National Education," Ireland; the transfer or repayment of which orders can be arranged only at the respective chief offices in London and Dublin. The proper form of application for transfer or repayment can be obtained at any money order office. To prevent delay or refusal, the application must be signed by either the the payee or remitter, must endose the order, and must contain the names of the payee and the remitter; and the applicant must have signed the receipt to the order, and also the counter "in" which is printed on the face of the order. 3. The personal attendance of the remitter to effect an alteration in the names of the remitter or payee of an order will no longer be essential. A written application by the remitter, containing an additional commission in postage-stamps, and correct particulars of the order, will be attended to by the issuing post master. The proper form of application may be obtained at any money order office. 4. The remitter of an order may name that order payable ten days after date, provided he shall have signed the requisition "C.P." printed on the face of the order, to defer payment of it until ten days after date, and shall have affixed a penny receipt stamp thereto. By command of the Postmaster-General, Rowland Hill, Secretary.—General Post-office, May 26, 1860.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

At the end of another week we find a continuance of the same results which we have been lately noticing. Money has fallen still lower in value. The minimum rate of Discount having been fixed by the Directors of the Bank of England at their last meeting at £4, instead of £4½ per cent., the former rate, the reduction has been, of course, universally adopted by other banking establishments. The Bank return, which was naturally expected to show very favourable features, fully confirms the anticipations, and we find an increase in the Reserve of no less than £696,890, being little short of three quarters of a million, while the Bullion shows an increase of £316,845. The "other securities" have decreased £329,366, and as might be inferred from this, the circulation has decreased also, showing a reduction of £444,481; to the "rest" a slight addition has been made.

The condition of the Money market has become gradually easier, but particularly so since the disturbances on the Continent commenced. This result is evidently traceable to the indisposition of speculators to embark capital, or risk it at a critical time, when the market is so very sensative that any day may produce a marked change in its appearance. Legitimate trading has also received a check, and will continue less active while the present Continental influences remain, so that money is thus liberated from the employment which it would otherwise receive, and rendered more abundant in the open market—a circumstance which lends support to the Stock market, and forms a counterpoise to the influences which would otherwise depress them.

The imports and exports of Bullion were nearly at a stand still during the week, and there were scarcely any operations either way. The gold which was taken into the Bank was that which came by the vessels already announced, and the amount now known to be on the way is very small indeed—fortunately, however, there seems to be no demand for export of silver to the East, or of gold to the Continent.

Notwithstanding the anxiety and suspense which are created by the state of parties in Southern Italy, Funds have been very steady during the past week, and derived great support from the abundance of money. In the London market there was also more buoyancy in Shares, which somewhat recovered the late great depression.

Dealings on the Dublin Stock Exchange were rather active; in Consols and New Threes much more so than on the previous week, but shares were almost entirely neglected; Steam Shares indeed showing the only favourable exceptions; nearly all other classes of shares were extremely dull, and more depressed in tone than we have known them to have been for some time. In to-day's market there was not much done except in Funds, which were largely dealt in, the principal demand being in New Threes per cents., which have consequently approached, in some degree, nearer to the price of Consols, though a difference of about 15s. per cent. still remains between the prices of the respective stocks. In Local or Railway Debentures there were no transactions. Banking Shares, with the exception of a rise of 30s. per cent. on Bank Stock, were without alteration. City of Dublin Steam Shares, and the half shares, were again done at par ex dividend, and a fair demand existed for them and Steam Shares generally. In Mining Shares the only quotation appearing is in Wicklow Copper Shares, which have slightly advanced; Carysforts were not strong, and Connorrees, General Mines, and Mining Company of Ireland were on sale.

The Railway Share market was heavy. Dealings were confined to Wicklows and Midlands, at former rates, and Belfast Junctions at 5s. decline—they were weak without any apparent cause, except a slight pressure for cash sales. In Railway Preference the only change is a slight falling off in Great Southern £4 per cents. In other securities no alteration.

The report and statement of accounts to be presented by the Directors of the Cork and Passage Railway Company to the meeting to be held on the 31st instant are not satisfactory; but the unfavourable results seem to be fairly accounted for in the Directors' Report. The falling off in the past six months amounted to £156 7s. 11d., while the expenditure increased. The Directors attribute the diminished receipts to "The dearth of shipping in the harbour, and to the inclemency of the weather during a great portion of the winter," and the increased expenditure to the cost of repairing the sea-wall at Passage. Two accidents also occurred—one on the line, and another on one of the railway steamers, by which the company will lose about £600, including costs. Owing to the above discouraging circumstances, the Directors are only enabled to recommend a dividend of 6s. per share, being at the rate of £3 per cent. per annum, or one per cent. under the former dividend, after the payment of which, £236 12s. 11d. will remain to be carried to the credit of the next half year's account. The Directors state, that they have agreed to advance £700 towards completing the hotel at Glenbrook.

The following remarks from the *Mining Journal* on the Metal Markets are worthy of attention:—"Our market continues void of animation; all speculative feeling appears to have subsided, and nothing of interest has transpired this week (excepting the announcement of the Dutch sale of Banca tin) to give a tone to our market, or the slightest impetus to prices. When the demand for any length of time is of a limited character, and no prospect of any improvement, it is but natural prices should assume a downward tendency, which is the case for most metals at the present time; nevertheless, any material depreciation in value is certainly not anticipated. The new import rate of 1d. upon metals—copper ore, 7d. per ton; copper cake, ingots, &c., 20d.; iron ore, bars, &c., 7d.; lead ore, 5d.; lead, bars, pigs, &c., 10d.; steel, 10d.; spelter, 10d.; and tin, 20d. per ton—and the 1s. 6d. stamp upon every shipping bill, are very objectionable. The import rate is unequally levied, and should be modified; and the stamp for the shipping bill is too high, whether the goods cleared value 1s., £1,000, or, in fact, any amount, the stamp is the same This will considerably interfere with small shipments; but, setting apart these objections, it is altogether wrong; the old Protectionist principle is creeping in, and this is one of the first steps in that direction. What are the Freetraders about to allow so gross an Act to come into operation? Is free trade a failure? Metals for some years past, until the present week, have been imported and exported free of duty; will the trade submit quietly to this new impost? Surely not. The progress of free trade is impeded, and a limited commerce will be the result. This from a Government professing free trade principles is unpardonable; and if this is a specimen of their intentions, they had better give way to others capable of conducting the affairs of the State with more propriety."

COPPER.—The standard has again fallen, both at the Swansea and Cornish ticketings. Shipping orders for cake, ingot, &c., as well as manufactured, are scarce, and buyers are disinclined to purchase above 11½d. per lb.; it is anticipated that smelters will reduce fixed rates shortly at least ½d. per lb.; but little confidence being exhibited in present quotations, it is not likely there will be much doing until some alteration is announced.

IRON.—In rails a transaction of 1,000 tons is reported at £5 per ton, f.o.b. at the works; the number of orders are few even at this price. The port of delivery might in some cases influence business. Merchant bars are in fair demand, but buyers require a equivalent reduction in price, which ironmasters are indisposed for the present to concede. Staffordshire descriptions are fairly inquired for, and contracts effected at previous rates. Swedish bars are quiet, but held firmly at £12 per ton. In Scotch pigs the market has declined to 51s. cash, sellers. Report to-day on 'Change, rather more doing.

Lead.—Sellers quote last week's rates, and the demand has somewhat improved, but very trifling.

Spelter.—A fall of 10s. per ton has taken place, 50 tons small plates in warehouse sold to-day at £20 per ton, and the market closing with sellers at 5s. per ton higher. The spring shipments are now fast arriving, and until they are over we are likely to experience an unsettled market.

Tin.—English is upheld; in foreign more inquiry. Straits sold readily at 129s.; sellers quote 130s. Banca 127s. The Dutch sale of Bancs is announced for June 28, when 141,953 slabs will be brought forward for sale, with power to increase the quantity by 20,000 slabs if arrived in time. Other conditions as before.

Tin-Plates in limited request; IC coke 24s. to 24s. 6d. per box.

Steel—Swedish kegs saleable at £18 15s.; faggot at £20.

Quicksilver sales are still made at £7 per bottle.

COPPER.—At the Swansea ticketings on Tuesday, the sales of ore amounted to 1,641 tons, which produced £16,668, the principal portion of which was contributed by Irish mines, thus:—

Berehaven,	624 tons.	£5,733
Knockmahon,	384 "	5,958
Ballycummisk,	63 "	716
Cronebane,	10 "	64
Tigrony,	6 "	63
	1,087	10,537

On the 12th June, 753 tons additional will be for sale, from the Berehaven mine, and 417 tons from the Knockmahon mine.

The Mining Share market, during the past week, is described as having been better, with more than an average amount of business.

The meeting of the National Bank was held in London on Tuesday, when an extremely favourable report and statement of accounts were presented. The increasing prosperity of Ireland, and the greater advantages taken of the banking facilities afforded, have furnished topics for congratulation at the meetings of the several Banking Companies of late; and, while the business of those establishments has enormously increased, we find that the lodgments in the National Bank have increased from £1,138,000 in 1851 to £4,094,000 in 1859, while the profits proportionately increased from £21,000 in 1851, to £83,000 in 1859. These figures are not alone evidences of prudent management; they also indicate the field which is presented for the operation of Banks in Ireland; each establishment now rivalling the other in onward and prosperous strides. The statement of accounts showed that the undivided profits in December, 1859, amounted to £179,761 18s 4d, out of which the directors paid a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent., which amounted to £98,000; to this was added £5,000 towards building the new Bank House in London, making £40,000, and leaving a balance of £139,761 18s. 4d. The report stated that the resources of the Bank had increased in one year by £700,000. The only dissentient at the meeting was Mr. Searle, formerly one of the inspectors; and, from his remarks, we are inclined to identify him with the writer of the anonymous circular to which we referred last week.

The Customs Duties at the port of Dublin have amounted to £33,149 19s. 8d., against £21,459, the corresponding week last year—viz.:—Tea, £8,238 6s. 7d.; sugar, £2,209 7s. 4d.; refined sugar, £897 18s. 4d.; coffee, £147 14s.; wine, £1,509 4s. 9d.; spirits, £800 2s. 1d.; tobacco, £8,741 6s. 7d.; timber, £32 14s. 4d.; miscellaneous, £783 6s. 9d.—£33,149 19s. 8d.

The following have been the arrivals from foreign ports during the week:—Aura, from Barbadoes, sugar; Belladonna, from Barbadoes, sugar; Guinachen, from Odessa, Indian corn; Creole, from Cadiz, wine; Ellen, from Porta Rico, sugar; Dred, from Porto Rico, sugar; Garland, from Ronen, wheat flour; Maseppa, from Odessa, Indian corn; Quarryman, from Hamburg, wheat; Gussava, from Dantzic, wheat; Charlotte Caroline, from Memel, timber; Eugenie, from Ibrail, Indian corn.

The meeting of the Waterford and Kilkenny Company, was held on Thursday in London, and we are glad to find that after a great deal of angry discussion, the shareholders at last succeeded in effecting, practicably at least the removal of the management to Ireland, so that we may now expect a considerable improvement in the receipts, and certainly a considerable reduction in the expenses, under the auspices of the Local Board, whose exertions we sincerely trust may be successful.

The following vessels have cleared outwards for foreign ports:—Englishman, for Villa Neova de Portomao; Schnelle, Archangel; Palmyra, Archangel; Aura, Barbadoes; Gustav Marie, Archangel; Sophie, Miramichi; Empire Queen, St. John's.

The following shows the principal shippers of Porter for the week ending this day, as taken from the Dublin Daily List:—

	Hhds.	Brls.	Hf. Brls.	Qr. Brls.
Guinness & Co.,	7919,	363,	5,356,	—
Manders,	810,	338,	1710,	—
Findlater,	163,	315,	609,	—
D'Arcy & Son,	374,	155,	734,	908
Watkins & Co.,	321,	84,	761,	69
Sweetman,	80,	60,	356,	33
Jameson, Fins, & Co.,	118,	72,	320,	—
Bremar, Price, & Co.,	60,	23,	104,	—

	May 18.	May 26
Consols	90¾	90¾
New Three per Cents.	93½	93
Belfast and Ballymena	44½	44½
Cork and Bandon	143	144
Cork and Passage	11	11
Belfast Junction	42½	42½
Dublin and Drogheda	75	75
Dublin and Kingstown	201	201
Dublin and Wicklow	6	5½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13½	13½
Great S. and Western	113	112
Irish South Eastern	6½	6½
Midland Great Western	52½	52½
Waterford and Limerick	24½	24½
Bank of Ireland	238½	240
Hibernian	35½	35½
National	66½	66½
Royal	27½	27½
Atlantic	6 (£9 paid)	6½
City of Dublin	100 x d	100
Steam ship Building Co.	54½	54½
Dundalk	9½	9½
Carysfort	12s	11s 9d
Connorree	2s 6d	2½
General Mining Company	4½	4½
Mining Co. of Ireland	12½	13
Wicklow Copper	64½	65½
Alliance Gas	9½	9½
Grand Canal	42	42
National Insurance	35	35
Patriotic Insurance	5½	5½

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY. 26.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	90¾
Account,	90¾
New Threes,	93

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money,	90¾ ⅝
Account,	90¾
New Threes,	93 ⅛
12-30 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	90¾
Account,	90¾
New Threes,	93
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	90¾
Account,	90¾
New Threes,	93¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	90¾ ⅝
Account,	90¾ ⅝
New Threes,	93¼ ⅛

MONEY SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 4 9; Ambery, 6f; Caledonians, 90¾ 90½; Great Northern A, 114¾ 15; Great Western, 68¾ ½; Great Western of Canada, 13¼ ¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 8½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104¾; London and North Western, 100¾ ¼; London and South Western, 90¾; Leeds Northern, 81¾ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41¾ ¼; Midland Stock, 116¾ ¼; South Eastern, 94¾ ¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; York and North Midland, 80; Consols opened 90 to ¾, but have improved a shade, and are now firm at 90¾ ⅝. Shares steady. Canadians flat. French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds have shown diminished firmness to-day. The market was not affected by any foreign news, but the distrust of France on the Italian Question increases, and the advices from the Paris Bourse were dull. There has been a good demand for discount, and at the bank a fair amount of business has been done. In the open market the general minimum is 3½. In the Stock Exchange the rate for loans is 3 to 3½ per cent. In the Foreign Exchange, this afternoon, there was no important alteration. About £64,000 in refined gold was taken to the bank to-day. In the produce markets during the week there has been little activity, and prices have occasionally experienced a decline.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds to-day were weaker, and closed at a decline of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. The Paris Bourse has simultaneously given way. The share markets were likewise rather weaker this afternoon, but the alteration in prices was not of much importance. Little speculation is going forward, now that the course of foreign politics is surrounded by uncertainty. The business at the discount office at the Bank to-day was rather active. In the open market the demand was not urgent, and good bills were readily taken at 3¼ to 4 per cent. There were occasional transactions in the best short paper at 3¼ for six months, however, 4¼ to 4½ was asked.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 26.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	93¼
Ditto for Account, 9th June	93¼
Ditto for New Account, 9th July	93¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92¾ ¼
Ditto for Account, 6th June	92¾ ½

BANKS.

Bank of Ireland	240

STEAM.

City of Dublin	100 x d
Ditto Halves	50 xd

MINES.

Wicklow Copper (Limited)	65¼

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Belfast Junction,	43½
Dublin and Wicklow,	43½
Midland Great Western	67½

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Great Southern and Western A per cent., perpetual	97½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 31st May. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93¼		93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Ditto for Account	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92¾ ¼		92¾	92¾ ½	92¾	92¾ 93
Ditto for Account	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾ ½	92¾	92¾ 93
Bank Stock						

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, MAY 25.

The arrivals of English wheat this week have been larger than usual, and good of all foreign grain. The attendance at to-day's market was small. English wheat met a slow sale at Monday's prices, holders of foreign being very firm in their demand; but low rates were effected. Barley is a slow sale, and rather cheaper. Beans and peas are unaltered in value. The oat trade is quiet, and in some instances a decline of 6d. per qr. has been accepted.

PRICES AND SALES OF CORN.

		s. d.				s. d.
Wheat	2020 qrs.	52 10	Rye	— qrs.		0 0
Barley	328 qrs.	39 10	Beans	101 qrs.		41 0
Oats	39 qrs.	22 7	Peas	42 qrs.		42 0

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	2960	450	—	—	—	1290 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	21,120	13,930	29,140	—	—	1120 sks 1 brls

KINGSTON AND LAY.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

NEWCASTLE COAL MARKET, MAY 26.—Small show of farmers' wheat, and also a very small attendance of buyers, prices unaltered since last week. Sales slow. Flour—little passing, and prices no change.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 26.—Market quiet. Sales about 4,000 bales. Imports 20,682.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MAY 26.—2nd Report—4,000 bales sold, including 1,000 on speele and export. Market dull, without change.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, MAY 26.—There was a small attendance and a dull sale at our market to-day. Oats and wheat nominally the same as on last Saturday. White wheat 30s. to 31s. 6d.; red wheat, 28s. 6d. to 30s.; white oats, 14s. 6d. to 15s.; black oats, 13s. to 13 6d.; barley, 15s. to 15s. 6d.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 69½; Bank Stock, 227; Caledonians, 89½ 90; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ ½; Great Northern, 115 16; Great Northern A, 115½ 15½; Great Western, 69½ ½; Great Western of Canada, 12¾ ¼; Grand Trunk, 8¾ to ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104¾ ¼; London and North Western, 100¾ ¼; London and South Western, 90¾ to ½; Leeds Northern, 81¾ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41¾ ¼; Midland Stock, 116¾ ¼; South Eastern, 94¾ ¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½ 6¾; York and North Midland, 80 to ½. Consols steady, at 90¾ ½. Shares decline a shade, closing dull. Canadian and French rather weaker.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—Stock markets to-day extremely quiet, but prices steady. Consols have improved ¼ per cent. British Railway Stocks rather dull. The Shares of two leading Canadian Railway Companies are more freely offered.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
MONDAY, MAY 28TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LEHAN'S GALLERY, 46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.

THEATRE.

Theatre Royal—"A Tale of Two Cities," to conclude with "King Threadbeard, or the Little Fat and the Great Passion."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Fraud and its Victims;" "Magic Toys;" "Wanted 1,000 Young Milliners;" "Jack Robinson and his Monkey."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	..	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	..	Six p.m., daily.
America (New York) (S.)	..	One p.m., May 29.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., May 30.
America (Portland) (Q.)	..	Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 26th, amounted to 58,022 copies, making an average of 9,170 copies daily.

A CARD.
MRS. AND MISS SIDFORD beg to announce their return from Paris, after completing their selections of
PARIS MILLINERY, PARIS CLOAKS,
MANTLES, DRESSES, &c.
Wedding orders attended to with most particular attention to punctuality and moderate charges.
Silk Mercery, Millinery, and Dress Rooms,
No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.

TROUSERS CUTTING.
This branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day. It requires all the skill of an experienced artist to define the garments so as to suit the figure, and still give ease to the Trousers by distributing the Cloth in the proper place, so necessary to corpulent and equestrian gentlemen.
BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the Public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command to produce exquisitely fitting Trousers; and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trousers have attained since their commencement in business.
In their Warerooms will be found a large variety of materials suited to the present season, including the patterns especially cropped for their establishment, and at prices within the reach of all.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
79, GRAFTON-STREET.

KENNY AND OWENS,
AND
THE SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.
A very short time has sufficed to establish the character of our SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
We can confidently recommend them as a Good Article, WELL CUT and properly made, at a fair price.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, MAY 28.

WHENEVER the Neapolitans suffer a defeat, the telegrams concocted at Rome and Naples announce a victory. It was reported not only that the Neapolitans occupied the heights around Palermo, including the natural fortress of Monreale, but that Garibaldi had committed suicide. No misgiving, however, was occasioned by these announcements, and now we have a series of telegrams, thoroughly consistent, from other sources, which convey directly the reverse of the *canards* propagated by the telegrams from Rome. The last authentic accounts represent the occupation of Monreale by Garibaldi, the flight of the Neapolitan troops, harassed in their retreat by the country people, and the seizure of a point on either side of Palermo by fresh bodies of volunteers. On the 20th, Palermo was insurgent. Shots were fired from the balconies of the splendid houses which form the grandest street in Palermo. The police and troops returned the fire, and numbers were wounded. The doors of all the public buildings were built up to half their height. Although the churches were still kept open they were deserted. All round the city the bivouac fires of the Sicilians lit up the hills at night. The French and English residents at first took refuge under their national flags, and then, finding that in the universal confusion the Consul's houses could not offer a safe retreat, embarked on board the French and English vessels in the harbour. Putting all these items together, we see no reason to discredit the special telegram despatched by the Paris Correspondent of the *Herald*, which asserts that Garibaldi had entered Palermo.

Turning to the Continental dominions of the King of Naples, we find scarcely less confusion. The bankers and merchants have sent their securities out of the kingdom, preferring to close their business rather than lose the means of conducting trade hereafter. So formidable is the very name of Garibaldi that the Governor and troops of Giotto fled upon the appearance of a few volunteers who passed over the Neapolitan frontiers from Tuscany. Count Walewski is sent by the Czar to supersede the Ministry of Naples. Hhe carries with him "precise "instructions" which must be followed if Naples has any hope from Russia. The Czar owes a return to Naples for her sympathy and aid during the Crimean war. When our troops were perishing for want of proper food, Ferdinand forbade the Sicilians to supply English ships with any of the fresh provisions which the country produces so liberally. The corn was allowed to rot on the ground, for, when the export trade was forbidden, there was no inducement to sow or store more than the actual wants of the country required.

So serious is the aspect of affairs in Naples itself, that seven English line-of-battle-ships have left Malta and taken up a position in the Bay; and Vice-Admiral Fanshaw has sailed for England, to receive personally the directions of the Cabinet.

The Ministers and officers of the Neapolitan Government seem to be completely paralysed. The despatches of the English Admiral condemn the "nervousness" "indecision," and "incapacity," of the commanders of the Neapolitan frigates. No precaution seems to have been taken to prevent the landing of auxiliaries to join Garibaldi; even the impregnable passes leading from Alcemo to Calatafani were abandoned without an effort to defend them, and offers of concession are idly made at the moment when the insurgents were flushed with success.

In the Roman territory, where one would least expect it, vast efforts are being made. Rome is curbed by the presence of General Goyon, and Lamoriciere organises the country. The forces of the latter consist of strange elements. French Legitimists, Carlists from Spain, the ultras of Austria, join with Bavarians, Swiss, and Irish, to form the Pope's battalians. Lamoriciere has held conference with the Princes of LORRAINE, the Duke of MODENA, the Emperor of AUSTRIA, and, last of all, with the COUNT DE CHAMBORD. He is the soul and centre of all reactionary elements, and evidently more is expected from him than the suppression of any tendency to revolt on the part of the Umbrians.

If it be true that Louis Napoleon has secretly supplied Gariba

BLACK GLACE SILKS.
JOSEPH MANNING
Respectfully announces that when in Lyons last month he made some very large purchases in the above. Having now received the second delivery, they will be found fully equal in quality, and as moderate in price, as the first lot, which have given universal satisfaction.
Silk Mercery and Foreign Import Warehouse,
102 AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.
Having now on show a superb Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy
FRENCH SILKS,
Black Glaces, Dupeapes and Gros Royal,
Figured and Cromovers,
COLOURED BROCHES and CHENES,
Black, White, and Coloured Moire Antiques,
Five, Seven, and Nine Flounced Robes,
Small Patterns Silks, Checks and Stripes,
FRENCH RIBBONS,
Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap,
CHENE and BROCHE,
in all widths,
Lutes in all the New and Fashionable Colours,
MAUVE, ONDINE MAGENTA, LOUISE and ROSE,
Do the Velvets and Satins,
FRENCH FLOWERS FRENCH FEATHERS,
French Printed Muslins,
In Five, Seven, and Nine Flounces,
All the New Fabrics for the season,
BAREGE, ANGLAIS, PLAIN and BROCHE
GRENADINE,
Mousseline de Soie,
French Tissue, Checks, &c.,
In great variety.
These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands, and are of the most fashionable and elegant designs.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET,
42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
82, MOLESWORTH STREET,
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET.
*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

FOREIGN FILLED SHAWLS,
From Seven to Fifteen Guineas.
PURE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
From Fifteen to Fifty Guineas.
An immense choice at
JOSEPH MANNING'S
Foreign Shawl Warehouse,
102 and 103, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces the arrival of his Second Consignment of
SWISS EMBROIDERED LACE, MUSLIN, AND LENO CURTAINS (Only Few.)
Also some Novelties in Curtain Materials, amongst which will be found the
NEW BELGIAN DIMITIES,
particularly suited to country or seaside residences.
Patterns post free on application.
JOSEPH W. CARROLL,
(formerly Manager to Messrs. W. Fry & Co.)
27, GRAFTON-STREET.
19th May, 1860.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF.
P. SHERIDAN, 23 and 24, PARLIAMENT-STREET,
Begs to direct attention to this recent purchases for the various departments in his Establishment. He has obtained all the advantages consequent on the markets being open to free competition, the full benefits of which he is determined to give his patrons and the public.
P. S. particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 2s. 1½d. per yard; Union ditto, from 1s. 6d. Also to the reduced price list of Turkey Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c.
Oilcloths, from 18 inches to 24 feet in width;
Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, all kinds;
Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.
P. S. has added a Curtain Department, with the newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.
P. SHERIDAN,
Agent for Ireland for Patent Kamptulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth,
23 and 24, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
73, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
73, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, PANNEL, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HOOPER AND SON'S,
14, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 94, 95, AND 96, ARCHER'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servant's and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

"Pretty Take, of mighty power!
Charmer of the leisure hour!"
SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES.
Are justly Recommended by Smokers.
A SAMPLE FREE for 13 Stamps, at
R. KREVIL'S
WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Recipe. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 1, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS
Patronised by the Queen
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller
29, 29, NASSAU-STREET, 29.
By Appointment
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
☞ Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDER'S & IRON MONGERY.]
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows,
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS
Electro-plated Cake Baskets, Salvers, Cruet Frames, &c.,
Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders and Fire Irons.
The Newest Patterns in the above Articles will be found at
J. EDMUNDSON and CO.'S,
24, 25, and 26, CAPEL-STREET.
Parties furnishing are invited to examine the Stock and Prices of our HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
Comprising every Description of Cooking Utensil,
Britannia Metal, Block Tin, and Plated Dish Covers,
Table Cutlery, Warranted,
Moderator Lamps in China and Bronze,
Papier Mache Tea Trays, &c.,
Britannia Metal Tea Pots,
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges,
Register Stoves in variety, Parlour Ware, &c.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.
*** Always on hand a large variety of Glass and Ormolu Gas Lustres, and every description of Gas Fittings suited to Public Buildings, Shops, Private Residences, &c.
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes.
24, 25, AND 26 CAPEL-STREET.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.
Wanted, Two good Compositors.—Apply at the Irish Times Office.

WANTED, several strong, active Lads, from 14 to 17 years of age, to Deliver the Paper in town.—Apply at the Irish Times Office.

WANTED, a Large Screw or Hydraulic Press.—Address, "W. P.," Irish Times Office.

MONEY ORDERS.—On the 1st of June next the following changes in the mode of transacting the money order business will take place:—1. Money orders for transmission by the public to the Privy Council-office will be issued at all money order offices, payable to the "Privy Council-office," the name of the payee being no longer required in these cases. 2. Postmasters will arrange the transfer and repayment in the United Kingdom of all orders issued on and after the 1st of June, payable at their offices, with the exception of those issued from the chief office, London, to "the Privy Council office," and from the chief office, Dublin, to "the Board of National Education," Ireland; the transfer or repayment of which orders can be arranged only at the respective chief offices in London and Dublin. The proper form of application for transfer or repayment can be obtained at any money order office. To prevent delay or refusal, the application must be signed by either the the payee or remitter, must enclose the order, and must contain the names of the payee and the remitter; and the applicant must have signed the receipt to the order, and also the counterfoil "B," which is printed on the face of the order. 3. The personal attendance of the remitter to effect an alteration in the names of the remitter or payee of an order will no longer be essential. A written application by the remitter, containing an additional commission for postage-stamps, and correct particulars of the order, will be attended to by the issuing post master. The proper form of application may be obtained at any money order office. 4. The remitter of an order may stop the said order payable ten days after date, provided he shall have signed the requisition "C" printed on the face of the order, to defer payment of it until ten days after date, and shall have affixed a penny receipt stamp thereon. By command of the Postmaster-General, Rowland Hill, Secretary.—General Post-office, May 26.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

At the end of another week we find a continuance of the same results which we have been lately noticing. Money has fallen still lower in value. The minimum rate of Discount having been fixed by the Directors of the Bank of England at their last meeting at £4, instead of £4½ per cent., the former rate, the reduction has been, of course, universally adopted by other banking establishments. The Bank return, which was naturally expected to show very favourable features, fully confirms the anticipations, and we find an increase in the Reserve of no less than £698,690, being little short of three quarters of a million, while the Bullion shows an increase of £316,845. The "other securities" have decreased £329,366, and as might be inferred from this, the circulation has decreased also, showing a reduction of £444,481; to the "rest" a slight addition has been made.

The condition of the Money market has become gradually easier, but particularly so since the disturbances on the Continent commenced. This result is evidently traceable to the indisposition of speculators to embark capital, or risk it at a critical time, when the market is so very sensative that any day may produce a marked change in its appearance. Legitimate trading has also received a check, and will continue less active while the present Continental influences remain, so that money is thus liberated from the employment which it would otherwise receive, and rendered more abundant in the open market—a circumstance which lends support to the Stock market, and forms a counterpoise to the influences which would otherwise depress them.

The imports and exports of Bullion were nearly at a stand still during the week, and there were scarcely any operations either way. The gold which was taken into the Bank was that which came by the vessels already announced, and the amount now known to be on the way is very small indeed—fortunately, however, there seems to be no demand for export of silver to the East, or of gold to the Continent.

Notwithstanding the anxiety and suspense which are created by the state of parties in Southern Italy, Funds have been very steady during the past week, and derived great support from the abundance of money. In the London market there was also more buoyancy in Shares, which somewhat recovered the late great depression.

Dealings on the Dublin Stock Exchange were rather active; in Consols and New Threes much more so than on the previous week, but shares were almost entirely neglected; Steam Shares indeed showing the only favourable exceptions; nearly all other classes of shares were extremely dull, and more depressed in tone than we have known them to have been for some time. In to-day's market there was not much done except in Funds, which were largely dealt in, the principal demand being in New Three per cents., which have consequently approached, in some degree, nearer to the price of Consols, though a difference of about 15s. per cent. still remains between the prices of the respective stocks. In Local or Railway Debentures there were no transactions. Banking Shares, with the exception of a rise of 30s. per cent. on Bank Stock, were without alteration. City of Dublin Steam Shares, and the half shares, were again done at par ex dividend, and a fair demand existed for them and Steam Shares generally. In Mining Shares the only quotation appearing is in Wicklow Copper Shares, which have slightly advanced; Carysforts were not strong, and Connorrees, General Mines, and Mining Company of Ireland were on sale.

The Railway Share market was heavy. Dealings were confined to Wicklows and Midlands, at former rates, and Belfast Junctions at 5s. decline—they were weak without any apparent cause, except a slight pressure for cash sales. In Railway Preference the only change is a slight falling off in Great Southern £4 per cents. In other securities no alteration.

The report and statement of accounts to be presented by the Directors of the Cork and Passage Railway Company to the meeting to be held on the 31st instant are not satisfactory; but the unfavourable results seem to be fairly accounted for in the Directors' Report. The falling off in the past six months amounted to £156 7s. 11d., while the expenditure increased. The Directors attribute the diminished receipts to "The dearth of shipping in the harbour, and to the inclemency of the weather during a great portion of the winter," and the increased expenditure to the cost of repairing the sea-wall at Passage. Two accidents also occurred—one on the line, and another on one of the railway steamers, by which the company will lose considerable compensation. Owing to the above discouraging circumstances, the Directors are only enabled to recommend a dividend of 6s. per share, being at the rate of £3 per cent. per annum, or one per cent. under the former dividend, after the payment of which, £296 12s. 11d. will remain to be carried to the credit of the next half year's account. The Directors state, that they have agreed to advance £700 towards completing the hotel at Glenbrook.

The following remarks from the *Mining Journal* on the Metal Market are worthy of attention:—"Our market continues void of animation; all speculative feeling appears to have subsided, and nothing of interest has transpired this week (excepting the announcement of the Dutch sale of Banca tin) to give a tone to our market, or the slightest impetus to prices. When the demand for any length of time is of a limited character, and no prospect of any improvement, it is but natural prices should assume a downward tendency, which is the case for most metals at the present time; nevertheless, any material depreciation in value is certainly not anticipated. The new import rate of 1d. upon metals—copper ore, 7d. per ton; copper cake, ingots, &c., 20d.; iron ore, bars, &c., 7d.; lead ore, 5d.; lead, bars, pigs, &c., 10d.; steel, 10d.; spelter, 10d.; and tin, 20d. per ton—and the 1s. 6d. stamp upon every shipping bill, are very objectionable. The import rate is unequally levied, and should be modified; and the stamp for the shipping bill is too high, whether the goods cleared value 1s., £1,000, or, in fact, any amount, the stamp is the same This will considerably interfere with small shipments; but, setting apart these objections, it is altogether wrong; the old Protectionist principle is creeping in, and this is one of the first steps in that direction. What are the Freetraders about to allow so gross an Act to come into operation? Is free trade a failure? Metals for some years past, until the present week, have been imported and exported free of duty; will the trade submit quietly to this new impost? Surely not. The progress of free trade is impeded, and a limited commerce will be the result. This from a Government professing free trade principles is unpardonable; and if this is a specimen of their intentions, they had better give way to others capable of conducting the affairs of the State with more propriety."

COPPER.—The standard has again fallen, both at the Swansea and Cornish ticketings. Shipping orders for cake, ingot, &c., as well as manufactured, are scarce, and buyers are disinclined to purchase above 11¼d. per lb.; it is anticipated that smelters will reduce fixed rates shortly at least ¼d. per lb.; but little confidence being exhibited in present quotations, it is not likely there will be much doing until some alteration is announced.

IRON.—In rails a transaction of 1,000 tons is reported at £5 per ton, f.o.b. at the works; the number of orders are few even at this price. The port of delivery might in some cases influence business. Merchant bars are in fair demand, but buyers require an equivalent reduction in price, which ironmasters are indisposed for the present to concede. Staffordshire descriptions are fairly inquired for, and contracts effected at previous rates. Swedish bars are quiet, but held firmly at £12 per ton. In Scotch pigs the market has declined to 51s. cash, sellers. Report to-day on 'Change, rather more doing.

LEAD.—Sellers quote last week's rates, and the demand has somewhat improved, but very trifling.

SPELTER.—A fall of 10s. per ton has taken place, 50 tons small plates in warehouse sold to-day at £20 per ton, and the market closing with sellers at 5s. per ton higher. The spring shipments are now fast arriving, and until they are over we are likely to experience an unsettled market.

TIN.—English is upheld; in foreign more inquiry. Straits sold readily at 129s.; sellers quote 130s. Banca 137s. The Dutch sale of Banca is announced for June 26, when 141,953 slabs will be brought forward for sale, with power to increase the quantity by 20,000 slabs if arrived in time. Other conditions as before.

TIN-PLATES in limited request; IC coke 24s. to 24s. 6d. per box.

STEEL—Swedish kegs saleable at £18 15s.; faggot at £20.

QUICKSILVER sales are still made at £7 per bottle.

COPPER.—At the Swansea ticketings on Tuesday, the sales of ore amounted to 1,641 tons, which produced £16,668, the principal portion of which was contributed by Irish mines, thus:—

Berehaven,	624 tons.	£5,733
Knockmahon,	364 "	3,958
Ballycummisk,	63 "	716
Crosshane,	10 "	64
Tigrony,	6 "	63
	1,057	10,527

On the 12th June, 733 tons additional will be for sale, from the Berehaven mine, and 417 tons from the Knockmahon mine.

The Mining Share market, during the past week, is described as having been better, with more than an average amount of business.

The meeting of the National Bank was held in London on Tuesday, when an extremely favourable report and statement of accounts were presented. The increasing prosperity of Ireland, and the greater advantages taken of the banking facilities afforded, have furnished topics for congratulation at the meetings of the several Banking Companies of late; and, while the business of those establishments has enormously increased, we find that the lodgments in the National Bank have increased from £1,138,000 in 1851 to £4,054,000 in 1859, while the profits proportionately increased from £31,000 in 1851, to £85,000 in 1859. These figures are not alone evidences of prudent management; they also indicate the field which is presented for the operation of Banks in Ireland; each establishment now rivalling the other in onward and prosperous strides. The statement of accounts showed that the undivided profits in December, 1859, amounted to £179,781 18s 4d, out of which the directors paid a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent., which amounted to £85,000; to this was added £5,000 towards building the new Bank House in London, making £40,000, and leaving a balance of £139,781 18s. 4d. The report stated that the resources of the Bank had increased in one year by £700,000. The only dissentient at the meeting was Mr. Searle, formerly one of the inspectors; and, from his remarks, we are inclined to identify him with the writer of the anonymous circular to which we referred last week.

The Customs Duties at the port of Dublin have amounted to £33,149 19s. 6d., against £21,439, the corresponding week last year—viz.:—Tea, £8,238 6s. 7d.; sugar, £2,209 7s. 4d.; refined sugar, £397 16s. 4d.; coffee, £147 14s.; wine, £1,509 4s. 3d.; spirits, £600 3s. 1d.; tobacco, £8,741 6s. 7d.; timber, £22 14s. 4d.; miscellaneous, £783 6s. 3d—£33,149 19s 6d.

The following have been the arrivals from foreign ports during the week:—Aura, from Barbadoes, sugar; Belladonna, from Barbadoes, sugar; Guiscchen, from Odessa, Indian corn; Creole, from Cadiz, wine; Ellen, from Porta Rico, sugar; Dred, from Porto Rico, sugar; Garland, from Rouen, wheat flour; Masceppa, from Odessa, Indian corn; Quarryman, from Hamburg, wheat; Gussava, from Dantzic, wheat; Charlotte Caroline, from Memel, timber; Eugenie, from Ibrail, Indian corn.

The meeting of the Waterford and Kilkenny Company, was held on Thursday in London, and we are glad to find that after a great deal of angry discussion, the shareholders at last succeeded in effecting, practicably at least the removal of the management to Ireland, so that we may now expect a considerable improvement in the receipts, and certainly a considerable reduction in the expenses, under the auspices of the Local Board, whose exertions we sincerely trust may be successful.

The following vessels have cleared outwards for foreign ports:—Englishman, for Villa Neova de Poctomao; Schnelle, Archangel; Palmyra, Archangel; Aura, Barbadoes; Gustav Marie, Archangel; Sophie, Mirsmichi; Empire Queen, St. John's.

The following shows the principal shippers of Porter for the week ending this day, as taken from the Dublin Daily List:—

	Hhds.	Brls.	Hf. Brls.	Qr. Brls.
Guinness & Co.,	1219,	363,	3,358,	—
Manders,	810,	235,	1710,	—
Findlater,	162,	318,	669,	—
D'Arcy & Son,	174,	155,	724,	309
Watkins & Co.,	121,	55,	761,	49
Swanton,	80,	60,	393,	30
Jameson, Pim, & Co.,	118,	75,	325,	—
Brenan, Price, & Co.,	60,	62,	104,	—

	May 18.		May 28
Consols	90¾	...	90¾
New Three per Cents.	93¼	...	93
Belfast and Ballymena	44½	...	44½
Cork and Bandon	14½	...	14½
Cork and Passage	11	...	11
Belfast Junction	43½	...	43½
Dublin and Drogheda	75	...	75
Dublin and Kingstown	201	...	201
Dublin and Wicklow	6	...	5½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13½	...	13½
Great S. and Western	113	...	112½
Irish South Eastern	6½	...	6½
Midland Great Western	52	...	52½
Waterford and Limerick	24½	...	24½
Bank of Ireland	238½	...	240
Hibernian	35½	...	35½
National	66	...	66½
Royal	27½	...	27½
Atlantic	6	(£9 paid)	6½
City of Dublin	100 x d	...	100
Steam ship Building Co.	54½	...	54½
Dundalk	9½	...	9½
Carysfort	12s	...	11s 9d
Connorree	24s 6d	...	25s
General Mining Company	4½	...	4½
Mining Co. of Ireland	17½	...	18
Wicklow Copper	64½	...	65½
Alliance Gas	9½	...	9½
Grand Canal	42	...	42
National Insurance	35	...	35
Patriotic Insurance	5½	...	5½

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY. 28.
OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	...	...	...	...	...	90 ⅜
Account,	...	...	...	...	...	90 ½
New Threes,	...	...	...	...	...	93¼
BOOK PRICES.						
Consols Money,	...	...	...	...	...	90⅛ ⅜
Account,	...	...	...	...	...	90
New Threes,	...	...	...	...	...	93⅛ ¼
12-30 P.M. PRICES.						
Consols Money,	...	...	...	...	...	90⅜
Account,	...	...	...	...	...	90½
New Threes,	...	...	...	...	...	93¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.						
Consols Money,	...	...	...	...	...	90⅜
Account,	...	...	...	...	...	90½
New Threes,	...	...	...	...	...	93¼
CLOSING PRICES.						
Consols Money,	...	...	...	...	...	90⅜
Account,	...	...	...	...	...	90½
New Threes,	...	...	...	...	...	93¼

NOON SUNDAY.—Exchequer Bills, 6 9; Annuity, 6¼; Caledonians, 90½ 89½; Great Northern A, 115½ 16; Great Western, 63½; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 23½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½; London and North Western, 100½; London and South Western, 90½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 61½; Midland Stock, 116½; South Eastern, 85½ 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96; York and North Midland, 90½. Consols opened 90 to ⅜, but have improved a shade, and are now firm at 90½-⅝. Shares steady. Canadians flat. French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds have shown diminished firmness to-day. The market was not affected by any foreign news, but the distrust of France on the Italian Question increases, and the advices from the Paris Bourse were dull. There has been a good demand for discount, and at the bank a fair amount of business has been done. In the open market the general minimum is 3½. In the Stock Exchange the rate for loans is 3 to 3½ per cent. In the Foreign Exchange, this afternoon, there was no important alteration. About £64,000 in refined gold was taken to the bank to-day. In the produce markets during the week there has been little activity, and prices have occasionally experienced a decline.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds to-day were weaker, and closed at a decline of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. The Paris Bourse has simultaneously given way. The share markets were likewise rather weaker this afternoon, but the alteration in prices was not of much importance. Little speculation is going forward, now that the course of foreign politics is surrounded by uncertainty. The business at the discount office at the Bank to-day was rather active. In the open market the demand was not urgent, and good bills were readily taken at 3½ to 4 per cent. There were occasional transactions in the best short paper at 3½ for six months, however, 4¼ to 4½ was asked.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 28.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
3 per Cent. Consols	...	...	90⅜
Ditto for Account, 9th June	...	...	90½
Ditto for New Account, 9th July	...	...	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	...	93¼ ⅛ 93
Ditto for Account, 9th June	...	...	93⅜ ⅝
BANKS.			
Bank of Ireland	...	...	240
STEAM.			
City of Dublin	...	...	100 x d
Ditto Halves	...	...	50 xd
MINES.			
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	...	...	65½
RAILWAYS.			
Dublin and Belfast Junction,	...	...	43½
Dublin and Wicklow,	...	...	18
Midland Great Western	...	...	53½
PREFERENCE SHARES.			
Great Southern & Western 4 per cent. perpetual		...	92½

On Saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 31st May. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	90½		90⅜	90½	90⅜	90⅜
Ditto for Account	90½	90⅜	90⅜ (90½)	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
New 3 per cent. Stock	93¼ ⅛		93⅛	93¼ ⅛	93¼	93⅛ 93
Ditto for Account	93⅜	93⅛	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜ ⅝
Bank Stock						

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, MAY 25.

The arrivals of English wheat this week have been larger than usual, and good of all foreign grain. The attendance at to-day's market was small. English wheat met a slow sale at Monday's prices, holders of foreign being very firm in their demand; but few sales were effected. Barley is a slow sale, and rather cheaper. Beans and peas are unaltered in value. The oat trade is quiet, and in some instances a decline of 6d per qr. has been accepted.

PRICES AND SALES OF CORN.

			s. d.			s. d.
Wheat	2020 qrs.	..	51 10	Rye	.. — qrs.	.. 0 0
Barley	338 qrs.	..	32 10	Beans	.. 101 qrs.	.. 41 0
Oats	33 qrs.	..	27 5	Peas	.. 42 qrs.	.. 42 0

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	1280	450	—	—	—	1220 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	920	—	—	—
Foreign	21,150	13,950	29,140	—	—	1120 sks — brls

KINGSFORD AND LEE.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, MAY 26.—Small show of farmers' wheat, and also a very small attendance of buyers, prices unaltered since last week. Sales slow. Flour—little passing, and prices no change.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 26.—Market quiet. Sales about 4,000 bales. Imports 26,682.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 26.—2nd Report—4,000 bales sold, including 1,000 on speculation and export. Market dull, without change.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, MAY 26.—There was a small attendance and a dull sale at our market to-day. Oats and wheat nominally the same as on last Saturday. White wheat 30s. to 31s. 6d.; red wheat, 28s. 6d. to 30s.; white oats, 14s. 6d. to 15s.; black oats, 13s. to 13 6d.; barley, 13s. to 13s. 6d.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 69; Bank Stock, 237; Caledonians, 89½ 90; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Great Northern, 115 16; Great Northern A, 115½ 16½; Great Western, 63½ ⅝; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Grand Trunk, 23 to ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 103½ 4; London and North Western, 100½ ½; London and South Western, 90½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 61½; Midland Stock, 116½; South Eastern, 84½ 5; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½ 97; York and North Midland, 90 ½. Consols steady, at 90½ ¾. Shares decline a shade, closing dull. Canadian and French rather weaker.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—Stock markets to-day extremely quiet, but prices steady. Consols have improved ⅛ per cent. British Railway Stocks rather dull. The Shares of two leading Canadian Railway Companies are more freely offered.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
MONDAY, MAY 28TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN ... Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LEAGH'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT EXCHANGE-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
ROTUNDO-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.

THEATRE.

Theatre Royal—"A Tale of Two Cities;" to conclude with "King Threadbeard, or the Little Pet and the Great Passion."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Fraud and its Victims;" "Magic Toys;" "Wanted 1,000 Young Milliners;" "Jack Robinson and his Monkey."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	...	Six p.m., daily.
America (New York) (8.)	...	One p.m., May 29.
Constantinople	...	Six p.m., May 30.
America (Portland) (Q.)	...	Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to secure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 5. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 26th, amounted to 58,029 copies, making an average of 9,170 copies daily.

A CARD.
MRS. AND MISS SIDFORD beg to announce their return from Paris, after completing their selections of PARIS MILLINERY, PARIS CLOAKS, MANTLES, DRESSES, &c.
Wedding orders attended to with most particular attention to punctuality and moderate charges.
SILK Mercery, Millinery, and Dress Rooms, No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.

TROUSERS CUTTING.
This branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day. It requires all the skill of an experienced artist to define the garments so as to suit the figure, and still give ease to the Trousers by distributing the Cloth in the proper place, so necessary to equestrian and equestrian gentlemen.
BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the Public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command to produce exquisitely fitting Trousers; and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trousers have attained since their commencement in business.
In their Warerooms will be found a large variety of materials suited to the present season, including the patterns especially cropped for their establishment, and at prices within the reach of all.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
79, GRAFTON-STREET.

KENNY AND OWENS,
AND
THE SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.
A very short time has sufficed to establish the character of our SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
We can confidently recommend them as a Home Article, WELL CUT and properly made, at a fair price.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, MAY 28.

WHENEVER the Neapolitans suffer a defeat, the telegrams concocted at Rome and Naples announce a victory. It was reported not only that the Neapolitans occupied the heights around Palermo, including the natural fortress of Monreale, but that Garibaldi had committed suicide. No misgiving, however, was occasioned by these announcements, and now we have a series of telegrams, thoroughly consistent, from other sources, which convey directly the reverse of the *canards* propagated by the telegrams from Rome. The last authentic accounts represent the occupation of Monreale by Garibaldi, the flight of the Neapolitan troops, harassed in their retreat by the country people, and the seizure of a point on either side of Palermo by fresh bodies of volunteers. On the 20th, Palermo was insurgent. Shots were fired from the balconies of the splendid houses which form the grandest street in Palermo. The police and troops returned the fire, and numbers were wounded. The doors of all the public buildings were built up to half their height. Although the churches were still kept open they were deserted. All round the city the bivouac fires of the Sicilians lit up the hills at night. The French and English residents at first took refuge under their national flags, and then, finding that in the universal confusion the Consul's houses could not offer a safe retreat, embarked on board the French and English vessels in the harbour. Putting all these items together, we see no reason to discredit the special telegram despatched by the Paris Correspondent of the *Herald*, which asserts that Garibaldi had entered Palermo.

Turning to the Continental dominions of the King of Naples, we find scarcely less confusion. The bankers and merchants have sent their securities out of the kingdom, preferring to close their business rather than lose the means of conducting trade hereafter. So formidable is the very name of Garibaldi that the Governor and troops of Gaeta fled upon the appearance of a few volunteers who passed over the Neapolitan frontiers from Tuscany. Count Walewski is sent by the Czar to supersede the Ministry of Naples. He carries with him "precise instructions" which must be followed if Naples has any hope from Russia. The Czar owes a return to Naples for her sympathy and aid during the Crimean war. When our troops were perishing for want of proper food, Ferdinand forbade the Sicilians to supply English ships with any of the fresh provisions which the country produces so liberally. The corn was allowed to rot on the ground, for, when the export trade was forbidden, there was no inducement to save or store more than the actual wants of the country required.

So serious is the aspect of affairs in Naples itself, that seven English line-of-battle-ships have left Malta and taken up a position in the Bay; and Vice-Admiral Fanshaw has sailed for England, to receive personally the directions of the Cabinet.

The Ministers and officers of the Neapolitan Government seem to be completely paralysed. The despatches of the English Admiral condemn the "nervousness," "indecision," and "incapacity," of the commanders of the Neapolitan frigates

Great progress has been made with the large memorial arch which is in course of erection at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, to the memory of those officers and men of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea during the Russian war, and efforts are being made by Messrs. Mansfield and Sons, the builders, to have the whole completed during the present summer. The front and sides of the memorial will be covered with marble tablets, on which will be placed the names of every officer and man of the Royal Engineers who died in the Crimea. The iron for the gates and palisading will be formed from the guns taken during the Russian war, a number of which have been given by the Government for that purpose.

(From the *Army and Navy Gazette.*)

The details of the reorganisation of the Indian Army are being arranged, and we believe that, as regards an equitable settlement of the vested interest in the different funds, no difficulty is likely to arise. The European cavalry and infantry regiments, which have been hitherto local, will become parts of the Queen's regular imperial service; the cavalry being numbered the 19th Light Dragoons, &c., and the infantry the 101st Foot, &c. But we understand the purchase system of the present imperial army will not be extended to these corps, in which a system of promotion by seniority, tempered by selection, will be adopted, the first appointments in these regiments being made by open competition. The officers of the native regiments that mutinied, most of whom are now on the staff, will be allowed to continue in their appointments without any restriction as to time; but all the new staff appointments will be made from a staff corps, for which any officer belonging to a corps serving in India, who has himself been one year with his corps in that country, will be eligible. A certain period (five years) of actual staff service, exclusive of leave of absence, will entitle the officer to a step of military rank. Where so many of the details of the new scheme are still under consideration, we do not feel warranted in anticipating the changes more minutely; but we believe the above are likely to be the leading points of the amalgation scheme.

We are glad to hear seamen are beginning to be more alive to the advantages to be derived from joining the "Reserve." We have received satisfactory accounts from Hartlepool, where the hardy fellows employed in the coal and coasting trade are taking very kindly to the system. Let a similar spirit be infused into the maritime population of the neighbouring ports, and a body of men worth more than all the gatherings of the old press-gangs will be ready to our hand.

It is highly probable that Colonel Studholme Brownrigg, C.B., now Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland, will succeed Major-General Forster as Deputy Adjutant-General, at the Horse Guards, on the latter succeeding Sir Charles Yorke as Military Secretary. Sir Charles resigns his office on the 1st of July.

Colonel Daubeney, Inspector-General of Army Clothing is at present in Paris on an official visit, in order to investigate the system and economy of the clothing department of the French army. We believe that up to the present time there is no foundation for some of the statements that have been made as to the contemplated change of uniforms. For is it probable that any alterations, save some of an unimportant character, will be made for some time.

The Navy.

The screw gunvessel Racehorse, 4, 200 horse-power, is to be decked at Chatham, to be surveyed by the officers of that establishment.

The gunboat Violet, tender to the Coastguard ship Eagle, 60, at Milford, is ordered to have her defects made good at Devonport.

The flagship Royal Albert, 121, Captain Lacon, in Plymouth Sound, received her powder on Thursday. It is probable that another trial of her machinery will be made before she proceeds to sea.

The Netherland frigate Zealand, 51, in Plymouth Sound is completing with coal. Her officers visited the Devonport dockyard on Thursday.

The screw steam frigate Diadem, 32, Captain Cockburn, is expected shortly at Plymouth.

The gunboat Rainbow left Plymouth on Thursday for Kingstown, to join the screw steam coastguard ship Ajax, 60, Captain John M. N. Boyd.

The following appointments were made at the Admiralty on Friday:—Capt. A. C. Key, to the Wellington, vice Robinson, whose period of service has expired; Commander J. De Courcy A. Agnew, to be Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard, vice Commander H. Baker, whose period of service has expired; Lieut. Richard F. Broadrick, to the Perseverance; Lieut. E. W. Warren, to the Hecate; Lieut. E. W. Strong, to the Asia; Lieut. F. B. Herbert, to the Sanspareil; Mr. William P. Barrow, mate, to the Wasp; Edwin Pearce, second-class assist.-engineer, to the Asia for the charge of the machinery of the Grinder; William Watson, third-class assist.-engineer to the Donegal; Alexander Purvis, third-class assist.-engineer, to the Asia, for the charge of the Snapper; William A Stewart, acting third-class assist.-engineer, to the Ariadne; William Scott, acting third-class assist.-engineer, to the Wellington, for service in the Zephor; Frederick Holden, acting third-class assist.-gineer, for service in the Pike; and William D. Bertram, acting third-class assist.-engineer, to the Fireguard, for service in the Vivid.

MADAM ERNESTINA'S READINGS.

The English and Scotch journals, of every party, have unanimously applauded the histrionic powers of this lady. Madame Ernestina repeats from memory, rather than reads, the plays of our great dramatists, and the poems of our best writers. She will give her first public "reading," in the Ancient Concert Rooms, on Thursday evening, with Sheridan Knowles' play, the "Lady of Lyons." The reception she has universally met with in the sister countries has given rise to great expectations of success in this country.

THEATRE ROYAL.

During the week there has been a succession of large audiences to witness the romantic novelties presented under the direction of the celebrated Madame Celeste. On Saturday evening the performances commenced with Addison's highly interesting drama, the "Abbe Vaudreuil; or, the Court of Louis XV.," which is an exceedingly piquant and attractive representation of a few incidents of the time when the grandson of the *grand monarque* ruled in France. The scenes, situations, and dresses are eminently French, and evince the superior taste and judgment of Madame Celeste, under whose auspices the entire have been produced. The several characters were played with a becoming gracefulness and much effect. The accomplished dancing of Madame Celeste calls for particular notice, especially her execution of the minuet, La Gallarde. The very interesting historical drama "A Tale of Two Cities," an adoption from Dickens' story of that name, was also produced. The effect, if not the object of the play, is to exhibit the excess of profligacy and oppression of the French nobles prior to the revolution, and the bloody horrors of the Parisian populace in riot and bloodshed when the Revolution broke out. The incidents are of a most exciting character, and were worked out with intense power. This evening Calcott's celebrated transformation scene will be exhibited and the new burlesque extravaganza of "King Tarnusheard" be produced.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

MARSEILLES, 26TH MAY.—The packet which left Naples on the 22nd inst. has arrived, and brings letters from Palermo, dated 21st inst., which state that the anxiety was increasing, and popular passions were inflamed. On the evening of the 20th inst., several shots were fired from the balconies in the Rue Toledo; the police returned the fire, and wounded several persons. Strangers had taken refuge under their national flags. The authorities had ordered the doors of the public buildings to be built to half their height. There was a panic among the public functionaries, and the directors of the official journal had taken to flight. The churches were opened on Sunday, but remained deserted. Yesterday the fire of an insurgent bivouac was seen on the heights surrounding Palermo, and it was asserted that a battle had taken place. The population were anxiously expecting the result, which was not known. A very conciliatory proclamation of General Lanza had been coldly received.

PARIS, MAY 26TH.—The *Patrie* of this evening publishes details identical with those contained in the despatch from Marseilles, and adds that it was believed that the assault upon Palermo would take place before the 27th.

PALERMO, MAY 22ND.—The English and French residents have embarked on board the steamers of their respective nations. An attack by the insurgents is imminent. The Neapolitan General will defend the town. The insurgents occupy the heights surrounding Palermo.

Advices from Messina to the 23rd inst. say that a gloomy tranquillity prevails. The Governor of Malta, who had arrived at Marseilles in the Indian mail steamer, leaves this evening for London.

ROME, MAY 23RD.—Prince Walewski, the new Russian plenipotentiary, left to-day for Naples. It is asserted that he is the bearer of very precise instructions in reference to Sicily.

In the official report of the affair at the grotto near Montefiascone, the gendarmes are much commended. The brother of Orsini, author of the attempt, is dead. The Governor of the town, Aya Pendente, being alarmed, took to flight with the police. He has been removed from office by the Minister. It is asserted that General Lamoriciere left to-day for Ancona. He dined yesterday with General Goyon.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says, in a postscript to his letter, that a despatch just received confirms that Garibaldi defeated the Royal troops, and entered Palermo.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, MAY 26.—The Federal Council will to-morrow forward a note refuting the arguments contained in M. Thouvenel's despatches of 7th and 16th ultimo. The Federal Council maintains the actual validity of treaties; that the neutrality of Switzerland by no means depends upon the consideration and good will of the Powers.

TURKEY.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople says the Sultan's health gives fears for much anxiety. His appearance, for some time past, has been far from reassuring.

THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BOMBAY MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, SATURDAY.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's Ship Delta, with heavy portion of above mails, arrived this afternoon at 4 p.m. She brings 188 passengers, and specie—value not known. She sailed from Alexandria May 14th, Gibraltar, 21st. On the 15th spoke the Ripon and the Vectis. On the 23rd also spoke her Majesty's ship Queen, sailing southward. The Egyptian fleet and the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Panther were at Alexandria. At Malta, her Majesty's ships Marlboro', Agamemnon, Boxer, Renown, Saint Jean d'Acre, London, and Cressy, had sailed for Naples. At Gibraltar, the Scourge, Doris, Mohawk, and Quail. Her Majesty's ship Megæra, with thirty gunners of the Royal Artillery, arrived out at Gibraltar on the night of the 18th.

Malta journals of the 3rd says that Vice-Admiral Fanshawe left in the Marlboro' for England about the 22nd.

Gibraltar exchanges on the 21st instant were quoted—London, 90 days' date, nine-sixteenths; Paris, 5f. 35c.; Marseilles, 5f. 34c.; Genoa, 5f. 32c.; Madrid, at sight, one-fourth discount; Alicante, one-half discount; Valentia, par; Barcelona, one-eighth premium; Brazil, and River Plate, and Havana, 12 dols per ton, and 10 per cent.

MARSEILLES, MAY 24.—The regular steamer from Italy states greater part of the bankers and Neapolitan merchants have sent their money and valuables out of the kingdom.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Directors of the Great Ship Company have this day decided that the Great Eastern shall return from New York to Milford Haven.

AMERICAN MAILS.

GALWAY, SATURDAY.—The steamship Prince Albert, with 746 passengers, mails, and latest telegrams, sailed at 6-30 p.m. for New foundland and New York.

THE VACANT SEE.

The *Globe* understands that Dr. Villiers, now Bishop of Carlisle, will succeed Dr. Langley, as Bishop of Durham.

MEXICO.

It is reported that a battle had been fought near San Luis Potosi, in which the Liberals were completely victorious. The second corps of Miramon's army was cut to pieces, and 18 pieces of artillery, a large quantity of baggage, and 1,500 prisoners, as well as General Vega, the commander, were captured. The Liberals have taken possession of San Luis Potosi. A number of Liberal chiefs had been summoned to Vera Cruz to arrange for an attack on the capital.

SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 26TH.—Senor Martinez de la Rosa has been elected President of the Cortes.

CENTRAL GERMANY.

DRESDEN SATURDAY.—The official *Dresden Journal* says there is no foundation whatever for the statement of the *Leipsiger Journal*, that in consequence of the discussion in the Prussian Chambers, negociations had taken place between the Central German States for presenting to the Federal Diet a common protest against the attitude of Prussia, and for demanding an explanation from that Power.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY.—The Royal mail ship, Canada, Captain Shannon, from Boston on the 16th, and Halifax 18th, arrived here at 1-20, and sailed again at 1-40. All the mails, excepting those for Liverpool and Manchester, having been transferred from the Canada (without coming to an anchor) to the Company's own steam tender, Jackall.

The Europa and Kangaroo had arrived out on the 21st. When crossing the Banks of Newfoundland the Canada came in collision with the brig Rover's Bride. The crew abandoned the brig, and were taken on board the Canada. [The Japanese Embassy, under escort, have reached Washington, where they were welcomed by the mayor of the city, on behalf of the President. The reception of the Japanese, both by the authorities and by the people, was intensely enthusiastic. They will have an interview with the President to-day (Wednesday).

Herland, California dates, 5th; British Columbia 30th.

The ship Hebe had arrived at Victoria with 225 Chinese. California markets dull on account of rain.

The Republic National Convention will assemble at Chicago to-day (Wednesday).

The barque Wildfire has been seized off Cuba, with a cargo of 500 slaves on board, and taken to New Orleans. It is expected the slaves will be sent back to Africa. The Canadian Parliament will adjourn on the 19th.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, 15TH MAY.—Flour sales, 15,000 barrels, at 10 cents lower; wheat downwards; corn active, but lower; beef quiet; pork dull, and lower; rice firm; sugar firmer; wool dull and declining; stocks better; freights unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, 15TH.—Cotton sales 6,000 bales; prices up, but regular; no clean offering. Freights three-eighths to seven-sixteenths; exchange, 9 to 9½ premium, with bills of lading, 8¾.

ITALY.

ALEXANDRIA, 19, *via* MARSEILLES.—The former Tuscan Consul, refusing to deliver up the archives of the Legation, the Sardinian Consul, accompanied by his countrymen went himself to summon his colleague, who, thereupon, gave up the archives, fearing that in so doing he yielded to force. The Italians then traversed the streets of the city shouting, "Emmanuel for ever!" The Sicilian subscription has already amounted to £10,000. The Italians demanded that Mass should be celebrated for the victims of independence, which the curate at first refused. The French Consul, however, obtained the curate's consent. A demonstration then took place to offer thanks to the Consul.

SARDINIA—CESSION OF SAVOY AND NICE.

TURIN, MAY 26.—The discussion upon the treaty of the cession of Savoy and Nice was continued to-day. Signor Ratteri enumerated, the convenience of the treaty, which he rejected by reason that the Government, in ceding the Italian province, had violated the principle of Italian independence, and weakened loyalty. He also said France, setting foot in Italy, can go further. The new Kingdom has lost its weight abroad, and Europe looks upon the traffic of the people with distrust. Count Cavour, in his speech, admitted the sacrifice of the two provinces to be a grievous one, and that the State was weakened thereby. In reference to Nice, he said the masses of the Alps will remain with us, and continue to do so. The policy of Italian independence rendered the treaty necessary. Since 1848, the policy of concluding an alliance was clear. The Emperor having shown sympathy for Italy, we are now attached to France. The state of Italy does not permit us to stop. Austria has not recognised the annexation, and we are threatened on all sides. The Pope has rejected our overtures, and has opened a crusade against Italy. We meet everywhere with the grave dangers of war. The armaments which are going on prove it. Count Cavour concluded by declaring that if the acquisition of Venice were to cost one foot of Italian he still would refuse it.—*Reuter.*

MAIL NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY.—The s.s. City of Manchester, from New York on the 12th, arrived off here this afternoon. Landed 56 passengers, and proceeded to Liverpool immediately. News anticipated.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY.—The Royal mail steamship, Africa arrived here this afternoon; received latest telegrams, and proceeded for Halifax and Boston at 6 p.m.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MAY 26, 5-30 P.M.—The Bourse closed firm, and rather animated. Last prices of Rentes were 69·25, 69·15 per cent. lower than yesterday.

SIR CHARLES BARRY AND THE COMPLETION OF HIS GREAT WORK.—It is said that the very day first named for his funeral was one on which the great architect of our age might have hoped to crown with the royal standard the superb Tower of Westminster, just finished—the dearest wish of his later years having been the desire to live to see it complete.—*Builder.*

The *Weekly Register* of Saturday announces additional subscriptions to the Papal fund, including £300 from the Duke of Norfolk, £100 from Lord Stourton, &c. The same paper states that the Roman Catholic Diocese of Liverpool has forwarded to Rome no less than £7,220.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—SATURDAY.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER EXTRAORDINARY.

On the application of Mr. Norman, Q.C., Mr. Andrews was appointed a Commissioner Extraordinary for the Court of Chancery in Ireland, for the Bath District.

Ex parte Sexton, *in re* Bo ton, a Lunatic.

This was an application on the part of Mr. Sexton, tenant of part of the lands belonging to the lunatic, for the repayment of a sum of £100, which he had paid as a fine for his lease, and which turned out to be invalid, as it was made in contravention of the title under which the lands were held by the lunatic. Mr. Sexton also claimed £100 as compensation for improvements which he had made on the lands since he went into possession.

Mr. Seeds appeared on behalf of the committee of the fortune, and stated that the fine from Mr. Sexton, and as well as from other tenants, had been received by Mr. Henry Bolton, the brother of the lunatic. In his account he had given the estate credit for the sum he had received, but a question would have to be decided, whether he would not be compelled to make good the difference between the low rate at which the lands were set under the invalid leases he had made and their current value.

The Chancellor referred the whole question to the Master for inquiry and report.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

Ex parte Cody; *in re* Watte, a supposed lunatic.

This was a petition on the part of James Cody, the brother of Mrs. Margaret Watte, praying that a commission of lunacy might issue to inquire into the state of mind of his sister. It appeared that the alleged lunatic was married, in 1846, to a gentleman named Watte, in London, before the Registrar; that her husband was a Protestant; and that, upon his death, in 1857, he bequeathed to her, by his will, £16,000 in the funds, together with some chattels real, consisting of house property in London. There was issue of the marriage one daughter, who is now eight years old. Soon after the death of her husband she, with her child, came to reside with her brother, in Cork, the petitioner, and Michael Cody. The petitioner, it was stated, was a working cooper, in humble circumstances. While she resided in the petitioner's house, he stated that she was subject to various delusions. She was under the impression that she was continually haunted by men and horses, who were sent from England by her husband's family, to rob her of her property. She refused to take food or drink from petitioner or his wife, stating that she was apprehensive they wanted to poison her. She was in the habit of buying, in the warm weather, quantities of meat which she did not require, and which she used to hang up in the room which she occupied for all purposes until it became putrid and unfit for human use. The petition also alleged, that she became extravagant in the purchase of dress, jewellery, and altogether acted in a manner incompatible with sanity of mind. In 1859, she went to reside at Ballycurra, near Middleton, in a house which she had purchased from persons named Halmens but who jointly occupied it with her. She met there John Connell, nephew of Mrs. Halmens, a young man of 20 years of age, and alleged to be a common sailor, to whom she was married in 1859, by the Rev. John Fitzpatrick, the Parish Priest of Middletown. The marriage took place in the public-house of a man named Lochy. The petition stated that the marriage was brought about by fraud, and that his sister was not in the occasion and incapable, from mental disease, which was aggravated by stimulating drink, of entering into the marriage contract. He also alleged that he believed her to be a Protestant from the time she married Mr. Watte, although he himself and the entire family were Roman Catholics. Dr. Banks, and Dr. Cusack, and Dr. O'Connor of Cork, made affidavits, testifying to the unsoundness of mind of the alleged lunatic. Mr. Davis, an English conveyancer, who had transacted business for her husband in his lifetime, and for the alleged lunatic after his death deposed in his affidavit to several acts done by the alleged lunatic while in London which led him to the conclusion that she was of unsound mind. The commission was resisted on the part of the husband of the alleged lunatic. He complained that in about a month after his marriage, the wife of the petitioner had abducted his wife, and that he had not seen her until recently, in Dublin. He denied that he had been guilty of fraud in bringing about the marriage—it was done by Mrs. Watte's own free will and desire. He had never, previous to the marriage, heard of any imputation on the soundness of mind of his wife from the petitioner or any one of the family, with whom he had been in frequent intercourse. He denied, in the strongest terms, that on the occasion of his marriage with Mrs. Watte she was under the influence of drink, or had acted in any way that indicated she was not of sound mind. He stated that soon after her marriage, her brother, the petitioner, was in negociation with her for money for himself and her brother, but that she had peremptorily refused to give them any. He was not a common sailor, as had been alleged by the petitioner. He was the son of a respectable farmer, and had been an apprentice to his uncle, who was the captain and owner of some vessels. His education was such as to fit him to be a captain, and the reason why he did not finish his apprenticeship was on account of an accident which he met with while at sea. His wife was very much attached to him, and had always conducted herself as a woman possessed of sound intellect. The Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony, deposed that he was first introduced to Mrs. Watte by the petitioner, who asked him to visit her from time to time, as she was in the habit of indulging in drink. He did not believe she was a Protestant, as he saw her frequently in Middleton Chapel. He emphatically denied that Mrs. Watte was drunk on the occasion of her marriage, or that she exhibited any unsoundness of mind. O'Connell he believed to be a young man of good character. A certificate of his baptism in the office of the Waterford bishop, and his marriage in a Roman Catholic Chapel in Cork, at which the petitioner acted as one of the sponsors, was read in support of the allegation that the petitioner was fully aware of the religion of his sister. A certificate from Dr. Corrigan, who visited the supposed lunatic in an eating-house on Arran quay, were put in evidence as showing that this was not a case in which to issue a commission of lunacy. Dr. Corrigan detailed the particulars of the interview he had with this lady. She seemed to be particularly anxious to return to her child and her husband; and was very much irritated against her brother's wife. She said she was not detained there against her will, and the only symptom of unsoundness of mind which he could discover was the apathetic indifference about returning to her child and her husband, although that was apparently her strong wish and anxiety. This might be ascribed to insanity, or caused by anxiety of mind. Dr. Corrigan advised her removal to some more suitable place for some time, and was of opinion that if this was done her symptoms might pass away. At all events, it was a case for further development.

The Chancellor directed that the lady should remain in her present custody, and that Dr. Corrigan should be furnished with a copy of the affidavit of the Mr. Davis, the English conveyancer, and when he had informed himself of its contents, have another interview with this lady at his own house, on whatever day before next Saturday he might appoint. When he had received Dr. Corrigan's report he would dispose of the case.

Counsel for the petitioner—Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., and Exham.

For the husband of the supposed lunatic—Messrs. Sullivan, Q.C., and Walker.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

Brady *v.* Duncan.

The hearing of this case was resumed. It was an action of ejectment to recover possession of 2½ acres of land in the county Donegal. It was tried before the Solicitor-General at the last assizes, and a verdict was obtained for the defendant. Pursuant to leave reserved, a conditional order was obtained by the plaintiff that a verdict should be turned into one for him, or a new trial awarded, and the defendant now came in to show cause against that order. The title both of the plaintiff and the defendant arose out of an old grant, the lands conveyed by which were subsequently divided into six parts. One sixth of the land was purchased by the plaintiff in the Landed Estates Court, and the 2½ acres, the subject of the ejectment, were included in the deed of conveyance, and were within the summit of the map annexed to it, although, as alleged by the plaintiff, they formed no part of the estate sold. Upon the other hand, the plaintiff showed that without the 2½ acres he would not have the quantity of land which he had purchased, and that a claim for compensation made to the Landed Estates Court was refused, on the ground that the map contained the portion of the lands now in dispute. He also proved that a deed of partition of the lands contained in the original lease was executed, that the map thereon corresponded with the map of the conveyance granted by the court, and that the defendant's portion was also specified, and did not include any part of the two and a half acres in question. The defendant gave evidence at the trial to show that the plaintiff had mortgaged the lands in question, and that the mortgagee in whose the legal estate was vested was not a party to the ejectment, and thereupon a verdict for the defendant was directed by the judge, reserving liberty to apply to the court above. The plaintiff objected to the sufficiency of the proof of the mortgage, on the ground that the copy affidavit of obtaining a judgment which had been made by the mortgagee, and which, under the 15th and 16th Vic., constitutes a mortgage was not attested and certified by the officer of the registry office to be a true copy, and was otherwise informal, and not receivable in evidence.

Mr. Brooke, Q.C.; Mr. Norman, Q.C.; and Mr. Hamilton appeared on behalf of the plaintiff. Attorney—Mr. Patrick Brady.

Mr. M'Causland, and Mr. Dowse, *contra.* Attorney—Mr. J. Toman.

The Court gave judgment, disallowing the cause shown, and ordering that a verdict should be entered for the plaintiff, pursuant to leave reserved.

MANDAMUS.

John Gilbert King *v.* The Drainage Commissioners.

In this case Mr. E. M. Kelly, on behalf of the prosecutor, moved for a conditional order for a *mandamus*, ordering the defendants to adopt the course pointed out by the 16th & 17th Vic., chap. 130, sec. 16, by arriving upon Mr. King, as the owner of certain lands within the Ilnama drainage district, which had been taken or injured by the defendants in consequence of making some unwatering cuts, a notice by calling upon him to prefer his claim for compensation, or that they should at once proceed to appoint an arbitrator to make an award.

The Court granted the application.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—SATURDAY.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, the Hon. Baron Fitzgerald, and the Hon. Baron Hughes.)

Peoples *v.* Mansfield.

The action in this case was tried before the Solicitor-General at the assizes of Tyrone. It was brought for an alleged illegal seizure of corn, the property of the plaintiff, who is a grocer in the town of Letterkenny, by the sheriff of Donegal, under a writ of *fi. fa.*, at the suit of the Rev. J. Marcus, against Messrs. King and Peoples. The marking of the writ was for a sum of £100, and the debt claimed had its origin in an accommodation bill, to which they were parties, King being the father-in-law of Peoples. Half the amount had been paid by King after the seizure, and the levy was then effected on the property of the son-in-law for the residue (£52). A sum of £39 was realised on the sale of the corn, £52 of which were paid over to Marcus as forming the portion of the debt for which Peoples was liable. The jury, at the trial, had found affirmatively on the issues left them by the judge, as to "whether the personal property of the plaintiff was much more than sufficient to cover the residue of the amount," and, if so, "had the seizure been abandoned with the consent of the plaintiff." Counsel, on behalf of the plaintiff, called upon the learned judge for a direction in his favour upon the ground that there had been an over-levy for £1 18s. 7d., sheriff's expenses, while his demand was, legally, confined to poundage. This the court declined to accede to, at the same time reserving liberty to the plaintiff to apply for an order of new trial, or that a verdict might be entered for him. This reservation resulted in the plaintiff's application for a conditional order, which he obtained.

Mr. Norman, Q.C., with Mr. Carson, now for the defendant, came in to show cause, and having been heard, there being no appearance *contra*,

The conditional order was discharged.

Aherne *v.* Duggan.

Mr. Harris, Q.C., with Mr. Ryland, on behalf of the appellant, John Duggan, opened the facts of this matter, which was a special case from the Quarter Sessions, and had been fixed in the list for argument before their lordships. It appears that the appellant was a licensed vintner, carrying on business in Waterford, where (under circumstances detailed below) he was summoned to answer the complaint of the respondent, Aherne, who is a police constable. Counsel detailed the fact as follows:—Duggan sent out a van for the delivery of ale and porter, and at the trial it was proved that the van driver usually sold b'tles of ale and porter from the van without any previous order having been left at the licensed premises, in the city of Waterford, belonging to Mr. Duggan. Ale and porter were also delivered from the van at the residences of parties who had given orders previously. The particular alleged infraction of the law complained of was the sale at Passage, near Waterford, of half a dozen bottles of ale from the van to a woman. This practice was common in the South of Ireland. It was contended by the excise authorities that this is a violation of the Excise acts. A prosecution was instituted by the Excise some years ago against the Messrs. Strangman, brewers, of Waterford, for a precisely similar offence. A special case upon it was brought before the Court of Exchequer, fully argued, and decided. The Chief Baron and Baron Richards said that there was a doubt in the case, and as, under the Excise acts, the subject should get the benefit of the doubt, they decided in favour of the Messrs. Strangman. But Baron Lefroy, who delivered a lengthened judgment, was clearly of opinion that there was no ground for the prosecution. The Messrs. Strangman held all the licences which could be obtained, and there was no other licence for them to take out, or further entitle them to send out their van and sell from it. That case was reported in 1st Irish Jurist, under the name of Stephens *v.* Strangman. It was held by the court that there was no offence, as it required express words to charge the subject. The words in the statute prohibiting the sale, were, "that no person not duly licensed." In the present case Duggan held every license which could be obtained under the Excise laws. Since the case of Stephens *v.* Strangman, another act on the subject had been passed, the 17th and 18th Vict., cap. 90, sec. 3. But counsel for Duggan contended that this did not, altar the law in reference to his case. The transaction in the present instance occurred on the 19th January last. The prosecution was not carried on by the Excise, but had been taken up by the police authorities.

The Court inquired whether there was any appearances on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Harris, Q.C., stated that notice had been served on the police-constable, and on the Crown Solicitor in Dublin. It was supposed there would not be any contest in the case.

The Court were of opinion that no distinction existed between the case of Stephens *v.* Strangman and this present. Upon this authority they should quash the conviction had at quarter sessions.

Readman *v.* Ogle.

Mr. D. C. Heron, on behalf of the plaintiff, who is the public officer of the Clydesdale Banking Company, appeared upon the argument of a special case brought before their lordships for consideration. It seems that the defendants, Frederick Ogle and others, were trustees for the benefit of all, under a deed bearing date the 11th of June, 1858, executed between Bristow Miamis, of Ballymena, a grocer, and his creditors. A difference arose amongst these trustees and the Bank, as to the amount to which they were entitled, as dividends out of the estate—the latter claiming a dividend upon the whole of the amount due at the date of the deed, and the former (the trustees) that the dividend should be upon the sum remaining due to the Bank after certain payments had been made by other parties liable on foot of bill transactions.

The case stands adjourned for the convenience of counsel.

JUDGMENTS.

Clarke *v.* Wright.

This case was called on for judgment. The Chief Baron pronounced the unanimous decision of the court. The action had been brought for goods sold and delivered; and also, on foot of a money demand. As to the latter claim, there was a verdict for the defendant; and no question now arose as to the demand for goods sold and delivered. The defence to the count on this latter was as to all save the deeds; that the goods were not delivered according to sample, but were found to be bad, and the defendant refused to buy them. The action was tried in Hilary term in the present year, and the controversy between the plaintiff and the defendant's traveller was as to what passed at the time the bargain was entered into. It was stated that Williams, plaintiff's agent, showed to the defendant a sample similar to which certain bags of wheat were shipped over to him (defendant) guaranteed. An analysis having been made, defendant found (as he alleged) that the wheat was not according to sample, and declined to pay for it. The plaintiff brought his action to recover the amount; and set forth that, at least, he should be paid for the two bags which were used in the analysis. A verdict was had for the defendant, and the plaintiff obtained a conditional order for a new trial. The court made absolute this order with reference to the two bags, giving judgment for 10s., without costs.

Carter *v.* Adams.

The Chief Baron read lengthened and able judgment in this case. The arguments of which had been before the court last term. The action was brought to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract, and was tried before Baron Fitzgerald, at the sittings after last Michaelmas Term, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff, with £53 18s. damages. The plaintiff subsequently obtained a conditional order to increase his damages to the sum of £318, on the ground of misdirection of the learned judge; and the defendant obtained a conditional order to set aside the verdict, and for a new trial, on the ground of the reception of illegal evidence, and also on the ground of misdirection. Cause was shown against both of these conditional orders, and the facts of the case are as follows:—Mr. Carter bought a floating cargo of wheat from Mr. Adams, in last May, at the Dublin Corn Exchange, and Mr. Adams showed the plaintiff a letter from his London correspondent, in which described the cargo "Nice wheat, engaged to be equal to a cargo we had, which was very superior, something like the very best Lagos." The same day the plaintiff went to defendant's office, where bought and sold notes were written out and signed, in which the wheat was described as "good red French wheat." After these notes were signed, the plaintiff asked the defendant to put in something about the letter, and the defendant said it was not necessary, as he might depend he would get a good cargo, but that if he wished it should be done. Plaintiff urged him to do so, but said that he did not rely on the letter at all, but depended on defendant to get him a good cargo. Defendant then wrote on the back of the sale note, "For quality refer to letter in seller's possession, dated 10th May," and initialled the endorsement. The cargo arrived in part a month afterwards, and the plaintiff objected to it as not being "very superior, something like best Lagos." Defendant would not recognise this objection, and the plaintiff had the wheat sold by auction, when it brought £318 less than what he had paid Mr. Adams for it, for which sum this action was brought. The judge at the trial told the jury that the proper damages would be the difference between the price paid by the plaintiff and the market value of the cargo on its arrival, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover from the defendant what he lost in consequence of the fall in the market to which direction the plaintiff took objections. The judge also told the jury that the contract between the parties was contained in the bought and sold notes, and in the letter of 10th May, and that, therefore, the defendant was bound to deliver a cargo of "good red French wheat, very superior, something like best Lagos," to which direction the defendant objected.

Counsel for the plaintiff argued that the defendant not having delivered wheat of the quality he contracted for, the plaintiff was entitled to be fully indemnified against all losses respecting such cargo, and that the defendant was clearly bound by the terms of the letter of 10th May, having adopted its terms, and referred to it especially as to the quality of wheat. The case for the defendant was, that the plaintiff ought not to be put in a better condition than he was in, for he might have bought in the market, on the day of the arrival of this cargo, wheat equal to the warranty at a much lower price than what he paid for this, and he was, of course, to run the risk of the rise or fall of markets himself. A recent case was cited by counsel to show that the true measure of damages was the difference between the price paid and the value on arrival, without regard to the state of the markets; and counsel also argued that if the letter of the 10th May, was to be imported into the contract, it amounted merely to a description of the wheat, and not to a legal warranty; also, that if it was a warranty, it only bound defendant to give wheat equal to the cargo referred to in that letter, and that it was proved to be superior to that; also, that if the bought and sold notes materially differed, which they should, if it was held that the letter was part of the sold note, there was no contract at all (for which authorities were cited). To this it was answered that such authorities only applied to bought and sold notes made by a broker, as the agent of both buyer and seller. The court was of opinion that the rule of law had reference to the difference between the value of the goods of the kind and quality contracted for, at the time of the delivery, and the value of the goods actually delivered. The cause shown against both conditional orders was allowed.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Armstrong, Q.C., and Hemphill, Q.C.

Attorney—Mr. W. K. O'Shaughnessy.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Macdonough, Q.C., Chatterton, Q.C., and Sheridan.

Attorney—Mr. A. D. Kennedy.

Bell *v.* Parke.

The court being divided, Mr. Baron Fitzgerald delivered judgment upon the arguments in this case. The action was brought by the plaintiff, who was a brother officer of the defendant's, to recover damages for the use of slanderous words, whereby he (plaintiff) complained he lost his good fame, character, and reputation, in his regiment (the 55th.) The libel was in the nature of an oral communication made by the defendant, in the presence of others, and charging the plaintiff with the robbery of a gold watch chain from a house in Dublin. The defendant pleaded that he had only acted in accordance with his duty, and because he was interested in the good reputation of the regiment to which he and the plaintiff belonged. The case came before Mr. Baron Hughes and a jury, who found a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages to the value of the communication which he had assigned in consequence of the slander, £450. After the trial, counsel sought to elicit, upon the cross-examination of plaintiff's witnesses, that a previous charge had been pending against him, and that he threw up his commission before a court of inquiry could be held upon the matter. The learned judge refused to receive this evidence referring to an anterior transaction. Its reception was, however, insisted on. He (Baron Fitzgerald) was clearly of opinion that the rejection of the topic by the learned judge was perfectly right. The general rule was, that an action for slander, imputing to the plaintiff the doing of a former offence, evidence to prove the existence of such a fact was not admissible. This was not to be questioned. If one such charge could be introduced, twenty might. There would not be any possibility of the plaintiff's being prepared to meet them, and he (Baron Fitzgerald) was unable to discover any principle which would admit such evidence. He was not aware that the effect, or probable effect, on the defendant's mind of other events was sufficient to make them evidence. The defence of privileged communication existed in every case of a communication made *bona fide*. The *bona fide* was to be presumed where there was not any evidence to the contrary. In the present case he was of opinion that the evidences of duty on behalf of the defendant was a proof of privileged communication, and could not be received as it had not been pleaded. It was said that the damages given by the jury were excessive. That court could not interfere with the verdict on that ground unless it was adverse. On all the case the learned baron was of opinion that the cause shown against making absolute the conditional order for a new trial should be allowed. The verdict should, therefore, stand.

Mr. Baron Hughes entirely concurred in the judgment of his learned brother. As to the amount of the verdict, and the damages awarded by the jury, he felt at the trial that it was his duty, if possible, to control what almost appeared to be the natural feelings of the jury on the course pursued by the defendant. Up to the very last moment of a word being said, he (defendant) persisted in asserting that he had maintained the fact as felony on the part of the plaintiff. He (Baron Hughes) did not think it was a case to disturb the verdict on the ground of excessive damages.

The Lord Chief Baron said, he concurred with his learned colleagues in all except one or two important matters. He thought that the course which had been adopted at Nisi Prius was the correct one, save as regarded the two pieces of evidence, one of which related to the rumours of the alleged felony having been committed—the imputation of which, was made the subject of the action for slander—and the other, the proposal to make evidence the proof of its having been the duty of the defendant to have made the communication to the adjutant of the regiment. With respect to the first of these pieces of evidence, his (Chief Baron's) impression had been for a great number of years, and he believed the practice was in conformity with that impression, that evidence of that character was receivable at Nisi Prius. The series of decisions acquiesced and concurred in by successive judges of the highest eminence constituted a code which, it appeared to him, ought not to be lightly shaken. It always occurred to him that the admission of such evidence was founded on the plainest principles of reason and of justice. A writer (Starkey on Slander) who, perhaps, of all others who had ever written on the law of evidence, was, if not the best, certainly one of the best qualified to form an opinion on this subject, had put what appeared to him to be the true view on the matter—"General evidence to show that the plaintiff previous to the alleged slander, laboured under the general suspicion of having been guilty of similar proceedings, se

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, Friday Evening.

Up to this period of the afternoon no fresh intelligence as to Sicily has come in, and the only tangible fact is the violent depression of both Roman and Neapolitan funds. The Five per Cents. of his Holiness, which long were kept artificially above par, have gone down to 75, payment of dividends being now simply a chance of Peter's penny, and a continuity of it; much of that, however, goes to buy saltpetre.

The foray across the border which ended in a skirmish at Lake Bolsena, by a letter from Florence, consisted of 176 men, not 500, as the Falstaff of the Roman telegram asserted. The Gad's-hill was at Montefiascone, on the lake, and only a straggling party came to blows with the gens-d'armes, who there shot a brother of Felix Orsini, just as they had done for a brother of the French Emperor in 1831. There are three other brothers now labouring in the Sicilian vineyard, life to them being only of value when lavished for Italian rescue and welfare.

It is highly improper that folks should excite revolt in any territory under established government, and when the rule of King Victor Emmanuel is the existing (and, indeed, the only possible) government now accepted by the Tuscans, the pretension of any foreign potentate to stir up dissatisfaction or impede the due working of its administration cannot be too strongly reprobated. Ten years ago Fransoni, Archbishop of Turin, was ordered by the Roman Court to clog the machinery of constitutional monarchy there by every impediment within his reach, and he set to work so clumsily that he got expelled the kingdom, his loss being felt a riddance by every one. Archbishop Corsi, of Pisa, is now egged on to make a similar attempt in Tuscany, and the upshot of his labour will be his joining Franzoni at Rome, his withdrawal being a calamity quite within the country's power of endurance.

The Archbishop of Florence, who had the good sense to receive at the porch of his cathedral the King chosen by the nation, and whose sceptre is now dependent on no crozier hero below, has been reprimanded by the Roman Metropolitan for giving to Cæsar his due, and adding his allegiance to that of his flock. The Bishop of Plaisance has gone off to Mantua, and his diocesans have shown their opinion of his conduct by hauling down his escutcheon from the episcopal residence, and dragging it through the mire.

The Paris Court of Appeal has given its judgment on the law point, the construction of which by the ordinary tribunal enabled Dupanloup to escape conviction for libelling his predecessor in the see of Orleans. The Court has annulled the acquittal of the defendant, and ruled that not only persons living, but the recent dead are by law protected in their characters and honour from slander. The consequence is that a renewal of the action on behalf of Bishop Rousseau's relatives awaits Dupanloup. The imperial government is by no means averse to such an action at law, as the main burden of the libel was an attack on Bishop Rousseau for his political adhesion to the first Napoleon, and his inculcation by pastorals of loyalty to the Crown; irrespective of any quarrel of a temporal nature with the Sovereign of the Roman States, exclusively as such, no doctrinal or moral imputation being insinuated by the libeller. The late Dr. Doyle, J.K.L., of Carlow, the late Dr. Crolly, Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, and the late Roman Catholic Archbishop Murray, of Dublin, are the venerated objects of posthumous defamation by the present incumbent of the latter see, if not openly (which would not be tolerated), covertly and insidiously, being sneered at as "Castle hacks," because they positively recognised the existence of a Viceroy in Ireland, and did not altogether ignore the co-existence there of a large body of fellow-Christians.—*Globe Correspondent.*

GARIBALDI.

The *Patrie* of Friday evening gives the following:—

"On the 21st the volunteers of Garibaldi, who were masters of all the communications from Marsala to Alcamo, directly threatened Palermo. Independently of the principal corps, which is organised in a completely military manner, and has a squadron of cavalry, and four pieces of mounted and harnessed artillery, the insurrectional forces are composed of irregular troops, formed into moveable columns, for the purpose of carrying on a guerilla warfare; their line of attack extending, if necessary, from Castel-Vetrano to Tanica, three miles from Carini. These columns hold in their power the land road which unites Trapani to Palermo. The former of these two places can no longer be revictualled except by sea. It is stated positively that on the 17th and three following days there were a great number of partial landings. They took place on the part of the coast extending from Cape Boco to the river of Girgenti. This part of the south-east coast has always been favourable to smuggling, and consequently to clandestine landings. The insurrection has thus received at the last dates a considerable quantity of stores, and has now all the arms and ammunition necessary for forming fresh corps of native volunteers. General Lanza landed at Palermo early in the morning of the 20th, and immediately had his proclamations posted up. During the day he held a council of war, and strongly reproached his predecessor for the incapacity which he had shown, and for the fault he had committed in not having fortified and strongly occupied the two defiles of Calatafimi, both of which might have been easily defended. General Lanza has adopted the only military measures in his power. He has concentrated his army under the walls of Palermo; has erected redoubts on the heights which command the roads, and arranged his troops in such a manner as to be able to give battle with his whole force. These arrangements are irreproachable in a military point of view, but they do not prevent the general from finding himself surrounded by almost insurmountable difficulties, as the whole city of Palermo is in favour of the insurrection. At the last dates, the Amalia steam frigate of 44 guns, and the steam corvettes Zeffro and Christina had arrived at Messina from Naples, having troops on board, and three bomb vessels in tow. The steam vessels Ercole, Vesuvio, Fulminante, Veloce, and Milano, had arrived at Naples from Palermo, having on board a number of families who were leaving Sicily in consequence of the state of affairs in the island. Among the passengers on board these vessels was the Prince de Castelcicala, late governor of Sicily, and his family; M. Manisealco and his family; and the wife and family of General Letizia. The Fulminante brought in tow the Piemonte steamer, one of the vessels which landed the volunteers at Marsala. These was seized on board of her a quantity of rice, sugar, coffee, wine, tents, 500 muskets, and two pieces of artillery, which there had not been time to land. There was also found in one of the cabins the flag presented to Garibaldi by the ladies of Genoa, and which had been forgotten on board. At the last dates perfect tranquility prevailed at Naples, but the greatest gloom was caused by the events in Sicily."

LETTER FROM NAPLES.

We read in a letter from Naples, May 19:—

"This morning the Amalfi and Vesuvio arrived in the military port, having the whole of the 10th Regiment of the Line on board. General Lanza caused it to be embarked yesterday in hot haste, and in the greatest confusion—just in time, it would seem, to prevent it from passing over, with leg and baggage, to Garibaldi. Even Naples was not deemed a fit place to deal with the mutineers, for the regiment is already on its march to Gaeta, where it perhaps will be decimated, if there be time for that. It is the same regiment which took part in the campaign of 1848 with the Sardinian army. In the meantime the Minister of War has ordered the foreign mercenaries from their cantonments at Maddaloni and Avellino, and has despatched them to Sicily, on General Lanza's urgent request. Altogether three thousand have left; twelve hundred of them have been retained at Portici, for the protection of the Court. The King now distrusts everybody, even the Queen Dowager. I think I am well informed in stating that during the last days Mr. Elliot, and probably the French Ambassador, Benier likewise, have urgently addressed his Majesty to change his government from top to bottom, to grant a general amnesty, to re-establish the constitution, and to convoke at once the Chambers. The King's reply was, 'rather Garibaldi.' These words have been stated to me as being authentic. While the English and French convoys have taken this bold initiative, it must not be believed that the advice tendered by the remainder of the diplomatic body—though, perhaps, more guarded in form—materially differs from theirs. General Martin, the Austrian Minister, is known to offer similar advice. But the King, in his obstinate refusal, together with Filangieri, reasons this way, that every concession he makes would be merely a weapon more in the hands of the Italian party to overthrow him. The policy of resistance will, therefore, be continued. The plan is, if Sicily, with the exception of the fortress of Messina, necessary to watch the Straits, is to be abandoned to the insurrection, to blockade the island. The fleet, which already counts not less than 127 vessels, is, therefore, increased by whatever addition possible, and the Count of Aquila the King's uncle, will take the command of it."

SERVIA.

A Belgrade letter states that the government of Servia is making great military preparations. It is increasing the artillery, and intends to form two new regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. A note has been sent to the consuls of the great Powers, explaining the causes for these armaments, which are said to be rendered necessary by the warlike preparations made by the Porte in the adjacent provinces, and which can only be intended against the Principality.

HUNGARY.

A letter from Vienna has the following:—"The new step which the government has taken in the way of centralisation in Hungary does not appear likely to obtain the success which was hoped for, as letters from that country represent the attention as even more uncertain than it was previously to the patent of the 16th. Not a single independent journal of Hungary has said a word of the concessions to the Protestants; all having confined themselves to reproducing the official document, and this silence is most disagreeable to the government. The concession made is considered in Hungary as an act of weakness, and as a proof that by perseverance more can be obtained."

THE BASHI-BAZOUKS.

A letter from Constantinople having stated that the Minister of War in Turkey had won the hearts of a force of bashi-bazouks, by giving them a tremendous dinner, the *Debats* indulges in some jocular remarks about the enthusiasm of these gallant fellows for roast mutton. Roast mutton, indeed! The writer in the *Debats* does not appear to be blessed with an average memory, or he would remember that the plentiful distribution of sausages and champagne to the troops on the field of Satory by the Prince President of the Republic in the autumn of 1850, laid the foundations of the Empire in France. If there be such virtue in sausages, what may not be expected from roast mutton?

A SPANISH NAVY.—MADRID, MAY, 20.—The draught of the speech to be read by the Queen at the approaching opening of the Cortes will, it is understood, be submitted to her Majesty in a Council held to-day at Aranjuez. With reference to it, a Ministerial journal expressed its belief that it would comprise a paragraph relating to the contemplated great increase of the Spanish navy. The O'Donnell Cabinet, according to the above authority, desires to elevate to the utmost possible height "that element of the past greatness and of the future prosperity of Spain." Several papers have applauded this resolution, which, if it be really persisted in and carried out, is likely enough to be popular in the country. The present insignificance of the navy is galling to Spanish pride. It is but a short time since a proposal was made that each province of the kingdom should voluntarily supply funds to build and equip a line-of-battle ship. The proposal was subsequently modified, as it was considered that some provinces were too poor to meet such heavy expense, and might be let off with frigates or smaller vessels. In this manner, it was urged, Spain would at once be supplied with a respectable navy. The bold idea occupied the newspapers for a time, and then nothing more was heard of it, probably because it was deemed, upon reflection, to be impracticable.

GENERAL LAMORICIERE.—A letter from Pesaro in the journal *Les Nationalities*, which was recently removed from Genova to Turin, states that General Lamoriciere, on reading an article in the *Giornale di Roma* which related to him, and on receiving a dispatch from the Minister of War requesting him not to interfere in the operations of the military administration as regards the purchase of equipments, but to confine himself to the organisation of the army, gave way to a violent fit of anger. He immediately wrote to Rome, demanding an explanation of what he designated an insult, and said that if satisfaction were not given him, there was no other course left for him than to demand his passports.

A letter from Chateaubriand (Loire Inferieure) affirms that Catholic Brittany—the old Armorica, the country of the Chouans—has furnished but nine volunteers in all to General Lamoriciere, although he himself is a Breton. If these things are done in a green tree, what shall be said in the dry? If Brittany canvassed furnishes but nine soldiers for the holy war, what must be the prevading sentiments in France generally?

GARIBALDI'S ARMY.—The principal corps under Garibaldi's immediate direction is regularly organised, with cavalry, artillery, commissariat, &c. The native levies are organised as irregulars for guerilla warfare, for which, owing to their knowledge of the localities, they are peculiarly adapted. At Turin the enthusiasm to join Garibaldi is immense, and Cavour, by his opposition to the movement, has made himself so unpopular that his downfall is looked upon as certain.

The division of General Bazaine, which was left in Italy at the close of the war, is now marching up to Paris, and is to be quartered in the forts round the city. On Friday next they will make a formal *entree* down the Boulevards and pass before the Emperor in the Place Vendome, a miniature repetition of the pageant of last August.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Commons having been summoned, the Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—Consolidated Fund (£9,500,000), Common Lodging-houses (Ireland), Limerick and Ennis Railway, Belfast and County Down Railway, Belfast, Holywood, and Bangor Railway.

The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl St. Germans, and Viscount Sydney.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The House assembled shortly before 4 o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Lord Granard Lennox took the oaths and his seat for Lymington.

ROYAL ASSENT.

In obedience to a summons delivered at the bar by Colonel Clifford, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, the House, headed by the Speaker, proceeded to the bar of the House of Lords to hear the Royal assent given, by commission, to certain Bills, for the names of which see Lords' report.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented by Mr. BAGWELL, from Bray and Arklow, county of Wicklow, against the present formation of the Board of Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland, and praying for other changes in the management of unions; by Mr. M'CANN, from Gervistown and Skerries, in the county of Dublin, to the same effect; by Mr. HASSARD, from the clerk to the guardians of the Waterford Union, in favour of the Registration of Births (Ireland) No. 2 Bill; by Mr. KINAHAN, from the Aberdeen Reformation Society, against the illegal seizure of children by Roman Catholic priests and others; by the Hon. L. A. ELLIS, from the clerk of the Union, Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, in favour of poor law officers being employed for the carrying out of provisions of registration of births, deaths, and marriages, in preference to the constabulary.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir DE L. EVANS wished to know whether it was true that the Minister for India or the Indian Government had decided that the local European army in India was to cease to exist. If that were the resolution of the Government, he wished to know in what way that decision was to be carried into effect, and at what time Parliament would have an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the Secretary of State for India would give due notice of his intention to explain the decision had been come to.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PAPER DUTY REPEAL BILL.

Lord PALMERSTON—Sir, I now proceed to make the motion of which I have given notice for the appointment of a select committee to search the journals of both Houses of Parliament, in order to ascertain and report on the practice of each House with regard to the several descriptions of bills imposing or repealing taxes. I will abstain from going into the details at this moment, and I trust the House will see the advantage of not entering upon a discussion of matters upon which it is intended that the committee should furnish us with information. I apprehend it will be better that hon. gentlemen, whatever their opinions may be, should defer stating them until the committee have made their report. The step would have been made in any case, and is the course which, in any view of the facts, the House would naturally take. It precludes nothing, and leaves the matter entirely open for the House to consider, with this difference only, that the House will then be in possession of the facts, in regard to which contradictory assertions may otherwise be made.

Sir J. PAKINGTON—It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to say that I have no intention, and I am not aware that any gentleman on this side of the House has the intention, to interpose any objection to the motion of the noble lord. On the contrary, after what has occurred I should have been surprised if the noble lord had not taken that course. I agree that it would be premature to enter upon a discussion of the motion or the circumstances that have induced him to make it. I heard with satisfaction from the noble lord that no one in consenting to this motion would be in the slightest degree fettered or compromised with regard to any course which it might be necessary to take upon the report of the committee. I consent to the appointment of the committee with greater satisfaction on account of the assurance given by the noble lord the other night, that it is not the intention of the Government that the appointment of the committee should lead to any feeling of hostility between the two Houses of Parliament.

Mr. E. JAMES could not agree with the right hon. gentleman that it was not necessary to have some declaration from her Majesty's Government as to the course they intended to pursue. He had waited anxiously upon a question affecting the dearest privileges of that House to know from the Government what they proposed to do upon the rejection of the bill for the repeal of the paper duty. Any discussion the other evening would have been premature, but the House was now in possession of the decision of the House of Lords. He held that by precedent the House was now at liberty to act in this matter, and that, as the noble lord at the head of the Government must, by the rejection of the bill, be to some extent embarrassed in regard to the financial arrangements of the session—(laughter from the Opposition)—it was due both to the interest which the House took in its invaluable privileges, and to the self-respect and dignity of the Government, that the noble lord should announce what course the Government were prepared to follow on this question.

M. DIGBY SEYMOUR objected to the motion for a committee, both as regarded its terms and its proposed constitution. It did not go to the point in issue—viz., whether there was a precedent for the rejection of such a bill as the Paper Duty Bill by the Lords. There ought to be more of what he might call the independent element in the selection of the members of the committee.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said he took rather a different view from the two learned gentlemen who had just addressed the house. He must be permitted to set them right in one respect. The House of Lords had not rejected this bill. The House of Lords had only postponed the second reading for six months. That, of course, was considered tantamount to the rejection of the bill, and no doubt the House of Lords intended that it should be tantamount to its rejection. But there was no reason why they, if they could defeat the stratagem of the House of Lords, should not do so. He was going to propose an amendment to the motion of the noble lord, and the view he took had received the sanction of a large meeting of delegates from different parts of the country who met in London to consider this subject. The amendment was as follows:—"This House has learned with deep regret that the further progress of a bill passed by this House for the repeal of the duty of excise on paper manufactured in the United Kingdom has been postponed by the House of Lords for six months, and it is the opinion of this House that when the state of public business permits, Parliament ought not then to be prorogued, but adjourned till November next, whereby another opportunity may be afforded to the House of Lords of considering whether the said bill may not then be advantageously agreed to." Nothing could be milder or more consistent with common sense than it. It was quite right as to constitutional law that the House of Lords should have the power of putting a veto on bills proceeding from that House, even on matters of finance; them on the ground, that if a money bill was sent up from that House to the House of Lords, and the House of Lords had not the power of putting a veto upon it, they might insert a clause affecting the rights and liberty of the subject, or put in a clause to abolish the bench of bishops themselves. But from time immemorial it had always been the practice when a bill was entirely confined to a money bill that the House of Lords had never deemed that they had a right to interfere with that bill. But they had done so upon this occasion, and the noble lord was going in search of precedents. He (Mr. Duncombe) cared for no precedent, he felt what the House of Commons ought to do. He thought that the course of action adopted by the House of Lords had been intended as an insult to the House of Commons. (Hear, and Oh!)

Mr. WHALLEY seconded the amendment. The only difficulty he felt was, that the House in November might feel itself in the same difficulty as it was at present. He for one had voted for the temporary income-tax, on the ground that the paper duty was to be abolished, and he thought the Government ought not to allow the House to separate with a temporary income-tax and the paper duty unrepealed.

Mr. BRIGHT regretted to find that some members on the opposite side of the House treated this question with levity. If he were unfortunately a member of the party opposite, he thought he should view the question as one of great gravity. He agreed with the hon. member for Finsbury that there was a growing feeling in the popular mind on this subject, and from the tone of the press throughout the country, he believed that in the course of a few days there would be a wide and universal discontent throughout the country in reference to the course which the House of Lords had taken. He had taken a great interest in the repeal of the paper duty, but that question fell into utter insignificance in comparison with the greater question which had been raised between the two Houses of Parliament. Mr. Bright continued:—"If I had the drawing up of the resolution it should have been more effectual and more strictly to the point before the House. In a wide order of reference like this, every gentleman must feel that the real pith and point of this question may be lost sight of. What we have to inquire into is this. We find that the House of Lords has increased the taxation of the country during the present financial year without the consent of the House of Commons. Now, that is a grievance—if there be a grievance—of which this House ought to complain; and as this is not a question of this Government, or of this session, or of that opposition, but a question of years—it may be of generations, or it may be of centuries, in England—I hope I may appeal to honourable gentlemen opposite to discuss and consider it, not as one that appeals to any party objects, but one to which they would direct their attention with calmness as one of the gravest questions that can come before a national Legislature. The noble lord states in his resolution that the committee are to report upon the practice of each House with regard to the several descriptions of bills for imposing and repealing taxes. Now, there are two descriptions of bills which come under engine are strictly one, but which are very distinct. These are bills which have been passed in former times for the protection or regulation of any particular trade or interest; and these bills have in them taxes or impost of one kind or another, but not for purposes of revenue, but for the protection or regulation of some particular trade or industry. Now that is what may be called, in a subordinate sense, a money bill; and there are some bills of that kind which in some cases have been altered or even rejected by the other House of Parliament. But then there comes that description of bill in which this one now before us must be included—namely, one for revenue purposes solely connected with the ways and means for the service of the Crown. Now, if I could have advised with regard to the motion for this committee, the reference would have been of a more distinct character; because I would have asked the committee to ascertain whether the House of Lords had in recent periods, or since the revolution, or even further back than that, refused to give effect to any bill passed by the House of Commons for the repeal of a tax which was no longer deemed necessary for the service of the Crown, or for which a substitute had been provided. Mr. Bright here showed how Lord Derby was ignorant of the proceedings of the House of Commons when he said that there had been no substitute for the tax. Sir W. Miles' motion and its rejection showed that the additional penny income tax was the substitute. He considered that the noble lord (Palmerston) had not done himself justice, and that he had not done justice to Parliament and the country in not adopting a more decided course. The course which the noble lord had proposed was perilous to the House, and might prove fatal to the administration of which he was the chief. He agreed with the amendment which practically affirmed that time and consideration would probably act as mediators between the two Houses of Parliament. He, therefore trusted that the noble lord would consent to the adjournment of the debate until Thursday next, and, with that view, he should move the adjournment.

Mr. CHILDERS seconded the adjournment.

Lord J. RUSSELL—It is not because I underrate the importance of the question which is now under consideration that I ask the House to consent to the motion of my noble friend, and not to agree to either of the amendments which have been proposed. Within my memory, at least, there has not been any question of greater importance than the present. It is one which undoubtedly affects the most essential functions of the House of Commons. But for that reason, and especially bearing in mind, as I must always do, the reflection made by my hon. friend the member for Birmingham, that there is no reason to suppose any portion of this House, or any section of the members of this House, are either indifferent or lukewarm to the maintenance of its most sacred privileges. I would endeavour in our present proceedings to effect that which should most enlighten the House, without coming prematurely to anything in the nature of a decision. And that is the character of the proposition of my noble friend. My hon. friend the member for Birmingham says the motion ought to have been of a different kind—that it should have been a proposal pointing out the difference of various kinds of taxes and founding on that difference a reference to a committee. Now, I will own to my hon. friend that when I first considered this question I was disposed to take that view of it. There is undoubtedly a distinction—a very clear distinction—between different bills. One set of these is for the purpose of imposing taxes or of relieving persons from taxation, and for providing those charges which are necessary for the supply of the year; and there is another kind of bill in which the tax is merely incidental, as, for instance, where a very high duty in the nature of a prohibition is placed on foreign corn. There, it would be obvious that the duty was imposed not for the purpose of revenue, but with a totally different object, and with a view to protection. In the same way, if a bill placed a certain tax on barley used for distillation, the House of Lords might consider it a Bill, not for taxation, but for protection. Bills of this kind do undoubtedly exist; but it would not be advisable to make that distinction in our reference, because it might be supposed such a distinction did not leave the committee totally free, and might lead to confusion. Besides, there are other descriptions of bills therefore, it seems to me the best and most prudent course to let the committee inquire into the various descriptions of bills; ascertain their differences, and point out to us what they are. These precedents will, no doubt, be found of various kinds; and it will be the business of the committee to ascertain whether the House of Lords has, in this instance, gone beyond or varied from former precedents, and in what respects it has done so. There are certainly questions connected with this subject of taxation on which the House of Lords is jealous, and, I think, not unnaturally jealous. For instance, if this House has mixed up with a bill of taxation matters not properly belonging to it, and endeavours to fix those matters by legislation, and prescribe how they are to be settled, under the name of imposing or repealing a tax, then the House of Lords is rightly called on to interfere, and prevent any encroachment on the part of the House of Commons, or any attempt to carry our privileges beyond the mark we ourselves assert for them. An example of this kind did once happen, not totally dissimilar to the event of the present year; it was the case of the bill passed by Mr. Pitt, after the negociation of the commercial treaty with France of 1787. In that bill three different subjects were included; the commercial treaty with France was sanctioned; new duties were imposed beyond the scope of that treaty; and there was, besides, all this, a great consolidation of duties, making a new species of legislation with regard to the Customs. Objection was made by the House of Lords to including three such subjects in one bill; but the objection was overruled. Now, there being precedents of that kind applying to various descriptions of Bills, I think it would be wise in the House of Commons to furnish itself with every kind of information, and enlighten itself with respect to these historical questions, before it comes to a decision. There can be no harm in doing so. Our powers are very great; and I do not think those powers and privileges are about to succumb to the authority of the House of Lords. I believe that, taking time for consideration and deliberation, and taking care to walk in the path of the Constitution, will not prevent us from coming to a right and powerful decision. The hon. member for Finsbury has moved an amendment to the motion of my noble friend. That amendment seems to me not only to go beyond the occasion, but far beyond it. Many of us think that the House of Lords has trenched on our privileges. The hon. member for Finsbury proposes that the House of Commons should trench on the prerogative and right of the Crown. It may be a right course that her Majesty should be advised not to prorogue Parliament, and that a long adjournment should take place. I will not now discuss that question. It would be within the powers of the Crown to address the Crown, asking it to exercise the prerogative in that manner. But it would not be right, or respectful of the Constitution, for this House to declare by a resolution that her Majesty's prerogative of proroguing Parliament should not be exercised. This is the hon. gentleman's amendment:—"It is the opinion of the House that when the state of public business permits, Parliament ought not to adjourn beyond November next." This evidently proposes the prerogative of proroguing Parliament shall not be exercised. Without an adjournment for a week, without altering the term of my noble friend's motion, which comprehends everything the House may now fairly and properly proceed to, I think with the assistance of the report of the committee, that shall have duly considered what are the privileges of the House, we shall be able to come to a better conclusion as to what has been done in former times than any at which we can arrive on the present occasion.

Mr. CLAY objected to the amendment that it provided no means of vindicating the privileges of that House.

After further discussion, Mr. DUNCOMBE's motion for the adjournment of the debate and Mr. DUNCOMBE's amendment were both withdrawn, and the debate then turned on the number and composition of the committee. It was ultimately agreed that the number should be twenty-one (instead of nineteen, as originally proposed), and the members, to the number of nineteen, were nominated.

ENLISTMENT FOR THE PAPAL ARMY.

The O'DONOGHUE called attention to the proclamation against foreign enlistment which had recently been issued by the Government in Ireland, and the object of which was to prevent Irishmen from taking service in the army of the Pope. He condemned the proclamation as oppressive, tyrannical, not justified by reason or precedent, and as bearing the aspect of a triumph given to Protestant feeling in this country at the expense of Catholic feeling in Ireland. It would convert every policeman into a spy, and no man who wished to leave Ireland, no matter what his destination, would be free from the intole rable nuisance of having his movements watched.

Mr. CARDWELL—I am very sorry that the hon. member for Tipperary should think the conduct of the Irish Government extraordinary. The conduct of that Government, whether right or wrong, has been simply this—obedience to the law. The hon. member supposes we have issued a proclamation which he pronounces tyrannical and oppressive. But, in the first place, the fact is that we have issued no proclamation at all, and, in the second place, when I state what we have done, I think it will appear that our motives and conduct were anything but tyrannical and oppressive. There is a law of the United Kingdom which renders it penal for any subject of her Majesty, without her Majesty's permission, to take service under a foreign Sovereign. That statute is clear and unmistakeable, and the provisions of that statute is the duty of the Government, both in England and Ireland, to carry into effect. Knowing such was our duty, we felt no desire to bring into the operation of the law persons who might have offended against the statute in ignorance of its provisions, and who, had they known them, might have been ready and willing to obey. We therefore directed a notice containing the terms of that statute, in a clear and unmistakeable language, to be printed and circulated, in order that it might be brought to the knowledge of those persons what the law was to which they were bound to conform. It was our plain duty, as long as Parliament kept the statute on the statute book, to enforce its provisions, and it was a course not of tyranny and oppression, but of common prudence and propriety, to circulate that notice, in order that the people of Ireland might receive due warning of the state of the law. The hon. gentleman said that the Government had pursued one course in England, and an entirely different course in Ireland, and that there was no equality of justice between the two parts of the United Kingdom. The hon. gentleman cannot say that there has been any tendency to infringe that statute in England. If there had been, I have not the smallest doubt that my right hon. friend the Home Secretary, with whom I have been in communication on the subject, would have issued in London the same notice we have issued in Ireland. It was said also by the hon. gentleman that we have been parties to the encouragement of an illegal subscription for the purpose of getting up revolutionary interference in Italy. (Hear, hear.) On the part of the Government I entirely deny that we have been parties to anything of the sort. If the hon. gentleman possesses any evidence that we have done so, let him produce it, and substantiate the accusation he brings against us. But I am not now going to renew the discussion which took place the other night about the difficulties that attend the execution of the law with regard to conspiracy. My object at the present moment is simply to state that the Irish Government, being desirous to give effect to a statute which Parliament continues, thought it also equitable and right to issue a notice calling the attention of those who would be likely otherwise to expose themselves to punishment to the terms and provisions of that statute, in order that it might be obeyed. The Government have instituted no prosecutions either in England or Ireland for this reason: I suppose in both countries, and I am certain in Ireland—because they have no grounds that would justify any such proceedings with regard to an infringement of the law. The hon. gentleman anticipates very serious consequences from the issue of this notice. I have shown that the hon. gentleman is mistaken with regard to the conduct of the Irish Government in the past, and I venture to say that with regard to the future he will be found not less mistaken. I believe that it is only fair to give people due warning of the law to which they are required to conform, that the publication of the notice by the Government was dictated by fairness, reason and propriety, and that it has already been attended with the most beneficial results.

Mr. MONSELL put it to the House whether the statement of his right hon. friend was really an answer to the charge made by the hon. member for Tipperary. Some four or five nights ago the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made a speech in which, after admitting the opinion given by every legal gentleman who spoke on the subject in the House, that the subscription for promoting the insurrection in Sicily was illegal, went on to compare Garibaldi to William III., and stated distinctly, *pour encourager les autres*, that he himself had been a subscriber to a fund for promoting such efforts, and had suffered no evil consequences from the course he thus pursued. Now, what was the object and intention of that speech? Was it not to encourage that subscription? Such was the attitude assumed by the noble lord representing the Government in England, while at the very same moment a notice was issued in Ireland warning the people against enlisting under General Lamoriciere. When a Government professed neutrality it was bound to carry it out fairly, and not to allow one portion of the inhabitants of the country to gain a triumph over the other. He trusted that the Government would not persevere in such a course; but, under any circumstances, he felt grateful to the hon. member who introduced this subject for affording the House an opportunity of expressing its opinions upon it.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

The annual meeting of the University Association was held on Friday, at two o'clock, in the Divinity School, Museum Building, Trinity College. The attendance of students was more numerous than upon any former occasion.

The Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, presided.

After the proceedings had been opened with prayer, the annual report was read by the secretary. It detailed at great length the progress made by the society during the past year in the propagation of the society. The results enumerated were of a most gratifying character, and bore full testimony to the value of the association.

The Rev. Mr. Peole, F.T.C.D., proposed the adoption of the report. He said he observed with some pleasure that, although the number of students present was limited, still they had much increased since the last occasion of their meeting. It was a mistake to suppose that the Church Missionary Society and this clashed in the least. They were in two distinct spheres. The number of clergymen maintained by the society was 414, and it was a matter of some surprise to find that of these 338 laboured in countries where no missionary had before been seen. These were engaged amongst our own flesh and blood, amongst our friends who had passed out of this land to others afar off. The society had more particular relation amongst the people of England, than any other country, and therefore did not at all interfere with the working of the Church Missionary Society. The rev. gentleman, having spoken generally upon the objects of the association, read a very interesting communication which he had received from Mr. William Sharp, at Ceylon, lately a scholar of Trinity College. He concluded amid applause.

The Rev. Professor Foley seconded the adoption of the report, and referred to the great want which at present existed of missionaries, and the good prospects held out to young men for joining in the field of labour in the cause of Christianity.

The Rev. Mr. Scott moved a resolution, to the effect, that the increasing demand on the society, as well as the manner in which it carried on its operations, called for more increased exertion on the part of its supporters.

The Rev. Chairman said, with respect to the interest felt in the society by the students resident and non-resident, they had very good reason to congratulate themselves. The numbers attending their meeting were growing; and, looking at the matter in a pecuniary light they were also encouraged. The amount collected last year was £113,000, and on the preceding year 102,000; showing a balance over £14,000. (Applause.)

Prayer was then offered up, and the proceedings terminated.

Cricket.

UNIVERSITY v. LEINSTER C.C.

This annual match was played on May 24th, in the College Park. Among the numerous spectators we observed the Rev. the Vice-Provost, the Rev. Professor Jellett, the Rev. Dr. Atkins, Mr. Commissioner Power, the Rev. the Junior Dean of T.C.D., Rev. Dr. Malet, R. Falla, Esq., Professor Webb, R. Gordon, Esq., &c., &c.

The weather was all that could be desired, though the ground was somewhat heavy owing to the recent rains.

On the University side the batting of Mr. Pennell was good, but the general scoring was low in consequence of the deadness of the ground and the absence of the fair sex, who had all rushed off to the Flower Show, where they seemed to think there were superior attractions.

Mr. G. Barry worked with his usual talent in behalf of the Leinster Club. A squeeze by Mr. Boxwell for six, and a difficult catch by Mr. Mahaffy, received deserved applause from the spectators.

The match, being a one-day match, was decided in favour of the University by the first innings, with 36 runs to spare. Annexed is the score:—

UNIVERSITY ELEVEN.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
J. Mahaffy, Esq., l b w, Chapman,	1	J. G. Barry, b Chapman,	2
C. Brenan, Esq., c & b Chapman,	15	run out,	1
G. B. Pennell, Esq., c Hanlon, b G. Barry,	23	c S. Barry, b G. Barry,	2
J. Galbraith, Esq., run out,	8	c Hanlon, b G. Barry,	1
W. Power, Esq., b Chapman,	3	b Chapman,	1
J. C. Graves, Esq., run out,	10	c Leyne, b Chapman,	7
R. Kennedy, Esq., c G. Barry, b Chapman,	10	b G. Barry,	4
D. Plunkett, Esq., c Leyne, b Chapman,	0	l b w Chapman,	0
J. Boxwell, Esq., b G. Barry,	2	c Chapman, b G. Barry,	7
R. D. George, Esq., b Chapman,	0	not out,	0
J. R. Stewart, Esq., not out,	0	b Chapman,	5
Byes and leg byes,	1		2
Wide balls,	4	No balls,	1
	77		32

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

1st Innings.

Chapman, 162 balls, 32 runs, 6 maiden overs, 6 wickets.
G. Barry, 81 balls, 10 runs, 0 maiden overs, 2 wickets.
S. Barry, 126 balls, 28 runs, 9 maiden overs, 0 wickets, 4 wide balls.

2nd Innings.

Chapman, 89 balls, 15 runs, 6 maiden overs, 5 wickets.
G. Barry, 84 balls, 15 runs, 5 maiden overs, 4 wickets, 2 wide balls, 1 no ball.

LEINSTER CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
G. Barry, Esq., hit W. Plunkett,	13	not out	11
A. S. St. George, Esq., b Mahaffy,	3	b Plunkett	1
J. J. M'Namara, Esq., b Mahaffy	0	run out	0
G. D. Brunsite, Esq., b Plunkett	0	c and b Mahaffy	0
G. Lawrenson, Esq., l b w Mahaffy	7	b Plunkett	5
T. Coner, Esq., c Plunkett Mahaffy	3	c and b Mahaffy	0
S. Barry, Esq., b Plunkett	5	c Boxwell b Mahaffy	14
J. Chapman, Esq., l b w Mahaffy	0		
A. Hodges, Esq., c Boxwell, b Mahaffy	0		
G. H. Hanlon, Esq., not out	2	not out	
R. Layne, Esq., b Plunkett	1		
Byes	2		1
Leg byes	2		
Wide balls	2		4
Total	49	Total	38

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

1st Innings.

Mahaffy, 96 balls, 22 runs, 7 maiden overs, 6 wickets, 1 wide ball.
Plunkett, 95 balls, 12 runs, 7 maiden overs, 4 wickets, 1 wide ball.

2nd Innings.

Mahaffy, 60 balls, 15 runs, 2 maiden overs, 3 wickets, 1 wide ball.
Plunkett, 60 balls, 18 runs, 1 maiden over, 2 wickets, 3 wide balls.

HOLLYVILLE PARK SCHOOL v. THE MONKSTOWN CLUB.

This match was played on the school ground on the anniversary of the Queen's birthday. The wickets were pitched at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Monkstown broke up and left the ground at half-past seven o'clock. The Monkstown claimed the victory because they obtained more runs in the first innings, and their opponents because they had stipulated that the match should be played out, and that they expected to win in half-an-hour, having ample light, only two wickets down for 48 runs, 40 to win, the batters well in, and the field and bowling somewhat loose. It was finally agreed that it should be considered a drawn game. The following is the score:—

MONKSTOWN CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
R. Williams, Esq., b Jones	0	b Jones	3
H. Smith, Esq., b Ashton	13	run out	2
J. Knapp, Esq., c and b Jones	14	run out	4
J. Graves, Esq., b Kennedy	14	run out	7
J. Murphy, Esq., l b w, b Kennedy	8	b Ashton	9
J. Bruce, Esq., b Kennedy	3	run out	1
Y. Jacob, Esq., b Kennedy	2	c Kennedy b Jones	0
G. Mayne, Esq., b Ashton	10	b Ashton	3